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Founded By
Pherozeshah Mehta

VOL. XV NO. 37

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1958

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CONGRESS EXECUTIVE DISCUSSES
FOOD SCARCITYU. P. Chief Minister
Presents Report

NEW DELHI, September 13.

THE Congress Working Committee at a seven-hour meeting here today discussed a series of measures to meet the present food situation in the country with special reference to the developments in U.P. where a State-wide agitation is going on against the rising prices of food grains.

Chagla's New
Envoy To
United States

NEW DELHI, Sept. 13. MR. MOHAMMAD ALI CURRIEM CHAGLA, B. A. (Oxon), Barrister-at-Law, at present Chief Justice, Bombay High Court, has been appointed Ambassador of India to the United States of America.

He will assume charge of his new assignment in October, 1958. Born in 1900, Shri M. A. Chagla was educated at St. Xavier's High School and College, Bombay and Lincoln College, Oxford. He was president, Oxford Asiatic Society in 1921, and president, Oxford Indian Majlis in 1922.

He was part-time professor of Constitutional Law, Government Law College, Bombay from 1927 to 1930. Secretary, Bar Council of the High Court at Bombay from 1933 to 1941; and Puisne Judge, Bombay High Court from 1941 to 1947. He has been serving as Chief Justice, Bombay High Court, since August 1947.

He was a member of the Indian Delegation to the United Nations in 1946, served as Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University, from April, 1947, to November, 1947, and as Chairman, Legal Education Committee in 1948, and is President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society since 1947. He is also a member of the Law Commission.

He also served, on behalf of India, as an ad hoc Judge of the International Court of Justice at the Hague in 1957.

Latest Commercial

KEROSENE RATES AT 10-30 P.M.

BOMBAY, Sept. 13.

Tata Ordinary Rs. 180-12 to 181

Indian Iron Rs. 26-25 to 26-30

Cotton Yarn March Rs. 6-2

Castorseed May Rs. 15-4

Groundnut Feb. Rs. 16-4

Silver Bhado Rs. 186-4

Gold Bhado Rs. 107-4

Continued On Page 5

Column 1

ARRIVALS AT

MONTREAL FOR

'WEALTH TALKS

MONTREAL, September 13.

TEN Commonwealth Ministers are due here today for the

11-nation Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference opening on Monday.

Three of them will be from Britain—the Earl of Home, Common-

wealth Relations Secretary, Sir David Eccles, president of the

Board of Trade, and the Earl of Perth, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs.

Five Finance Ministers are arriving at various times—Mr. Am-
jad Ali (Pakistan), Mr. Hsu Shik
Lde (Malayan Federation), Mr.
Arnold Nordmeyer (New Zealand),
Mr. Stanley de Zoysa (Ceylon),
and Mr. Donald Macintyre (Central
African Federation).The other two Ministers due to-
day are Dr. A. J. R. Van Riel,
South African Minister for Eco-

The committee also discussed

the intricate organisational

problem concerning the formation

of groups and cliques inside the

party on personal basis.

A standing resolution of the

committee passed some months

ago provides for severe disciplinary

action against the members

found guilty of indulging in group

politics within the organisation.

As regards food, the committee

discussed among other things the

question of State trading under

emergency conditions, formation

of better food advisory commit-

tees at district level, building of

stocks, effective machinery for

procurement and opening of more

fair price shops.

But the committee did not take

any decisions on any definite

steps.

The committee considered the

question of a price policy in re-

lation to producers, consumers

and wholesalers and also the

question of fixation of floor

prices, but the latter suggestion

was abandoned in view of various

difficulties particularly the exist-

ing rise in prices.

SCARCITY AREAS

The Chief Minister of U.P. Mr.

Sampurnanand is understood to

have given an account of the

present food situation in U.P.

with reference to the current sit-

uation.

He explained that the shortage

of supply was the main cause of

rise in food prices.

The Food Minister, Mr. A. P.

Jain, who was present by special

invitation reviewed the food po-

sition of U.P. West Bengal and

Bihar and steps taken by the

government to improve the sup-

ply position.

The committee reviewed various

aspects of the Zonal Scheme for

the movement of food and felt

that the scheme was useful, and

it should be further strengthened.

MORE OUTPUT

On the question of increased

production, the committee em-

phasised on the need for farm-

ers' co-operatives and better fac-

ilities for the supply of fertilizers.

It felt that a survey should be

made of each village for fixing a

production target and accurate

statistics should be collected in

respect of demand, supply and

production of food.

As regards co-operatives, the

committee felt that the present

law should be liberalised, as its

restrictive rules create difficulties

for the formation of new co-op-

eratives.

FARM LABOUR

The Working Committee con-

sidered certain aspects of the

Second Five-Year Plan relating

to the agricultural labour, who

are either landless or owners of

small uneconomical holdings.

The committee felt that this

situation should be improved.

Continued On Page 5

Column 1

Next Congress
Session

NEW DELHI, Sept. 13.

The next plenary session of

the Indian National Congress

will be held at Nagpur on

January 8, 10 and 11, next

year, it was announced here

today.

According to the final pro-

gramme of the Nagpur Con-

gress session, the A.I.C.C. will

meet on January 8 and 9 and

the Working Committee on

January 6 and 7.—PTI.

Mundhra Let
Out On Bail

BOMBAY, Saturday

MR. Haridas Mundhra, the well-

known businessman, was ar-

rested by the General Branch of

the C.I.D., at 2 p.m. today, outside

Esplanade Court, for allegedly

handing over duplicates of shares

of the total value of Rs. 25,500,

to the Income Tax Commissioner,

Calcutta, as part payment of dues

outstanding in his name.

Mundhra, it was alleged, had

earlier transferred the shares,

each having a face value of Rs. 5,

to the Eastern Bank, at Calcutta.

The Income Tax Commissioner

informed the Hare Street Police

Station of the alleged fraud, as

a result of which the Bombay po-

lice arrested Mundhra, just as he

was getting into his car in the

portico Esplanade Court, after

another case against him which

was being heard there, had been

adjourned.

He was released on a bail of

Rs. 25,000 by Chief Presidency Ma-

gistrate G. K. Rege, this after-

noon.

Continued On Page 5

Column 1

Showdown Is On
Faubus Defies
Ruling Of U.S.
Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, September 13.

THE showdown between the Federal Government and the

deep south over the admission of Negro children to

schools in Little Rock, Arkansas, is "on." It is still a legal

battle.

The decision of the United

States Supreme Court that there

should be no delay in the integra-

tion of white and Negro pupils at

the Little Rock Central High

School was followed almost at

once by Governor Orval Faubus,

of Arkansas, signing a Bill au-

thorising him to close schools in

Little Rock.

This dramatic move of defiance

was followed in turn by a request

to the State court on behalf of a

Little Rock resident asking the

State court to declare void Gov-

ernor Faubus's order as it conflicts

with the State Constitution.

A Sheriff served Faubus with a

summons ordering him to appear

in the court.

The move came after President

Eisenhower, in a special announce-

ment from his summer house at

Newport, Rhode Island, warned all

Americans that defiance of the

Supreme Court's decision would

result in anarchy.

Whether or not the Bill signed

by Governor Faubus will actu-

ally prevent the opening of the

Central High School on

Monday, when the new term be-

gins, is not yet clear.

Mr. Thurgood Marshall, a Negro

lawyer representing the National

Association for the Advancement

of Coloured Peoples, said it was

assumed that the clear-cut judg-

ment of the Supreme Court meant

that the legal atmosphere sur-

rounding the school was now

cleared up and that neither the

school board nor the Governor

nor any other person in Arkansas

could even pretend not to know

what the law was.



Mr. U. N. Dhebar, Congress President, was received at the airport by Mr. M. K. Nair, chairman and the members of the Kerala Democratic Front on his arrival in Bombay from Cochin.

DULLES PLAN TO END
FAR EAST TENSION

CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT P. T. CHANDRA

LONDON, September 13.

Mr. Dulles' new secret plan,

CONVOYS

TURN BACK

TAIPEH, Formosa Sept. 13.

CHINESE Nationalist com-

mander today failed to break the

Quemoy blockade for more than

half an hour as mainland bat-

teries continued to isolate the

offshore islands with a curtain

of shells.

Two convoys—one in the

morning and one in the after-

noon—were turned back today

by the intense bombardments.

AIRLIFT FAILS

An attempt to lift supplies by

air to blockaded Quemoy island

failed today when Chinese shells

forced the transport aircraft to

return to Formosa without land-

ing. Kuomintang Government

sources said here.—Reuter.

Continued On Page 5

Column 1

Ike Blames
China
For Trouble

NEW PORT, Rhode Island,

Sept. 13.

PRESIDENT Eisenhower, re-

plying to a message from

Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, the Soviet

Premier, today appealed to Rus-

sia to use her influence with

China to renounce the use of

force in the Formosa Strait area

and begin peaceful negotiations.

Mr. Eisenhower criticised Mr.

Khrushchev for what he called a

"one-sided denunciation" of Uni-

ted States policy in the Far East

and made it clear that the Uni-

ted States has no intention of

pulling its forces out of the Far

East, as the Soviet leader de-

manded early this week.

Referring to Mr. Khrushchev's

4,000-word letter to him, Mr.

Eisenhower said:

"I regret to say I do not see

in your letter any effort to find

that common language which

could indeed facilitate the re-

moval of the danger existing in

the current situation in the Tai-

wan (Formosa) area.

"On the contrary, the descrip-

tion of this situation contained

in your letter seems designed to

serve the ambitions of interna-

tional Communism rather than

to present the facts. I also note

that you have addressed no let-

ter to the Chinese Communist

leaders urging moderation upon

them.

"If your letter to me is not

merely a vehicle for one-sided

denunciation of United States

action but is indeed intended to

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HEALTH

Be Taller with radiant health by our latest exercises and (2) double your income without fatigue. Add: Total Health For All (B) Azad Market, Delhi-6. (5306)

PUBLIC NOTICES

TENDER NOTICE NO. 417
DATED 16-7-1958.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of 35/36 feet long wooden poles for transmission lines will be received by the undersigned upto 3 P.M. on 20-9-1958. The tenders will be opened at 11 A.M. on 30-9-1958. Full particulars can be obtained from the undersigned on payment of 10/- in cash. Cheques etc. will not be accepted.

P. N. AGRAWAL,
Joint Director of Industries,
Stores Purchase Section,
Uttar Pradesh, Kanpur. (4405)

Garba Programme For Small Savings

BOMBAY Saturday. A FURTHER fillip to the Small Savings drive will be added with the Bhagini Samaj organising a Women's Small Savings Campaign Day on Monday, October 20.

Outlining details of the campaign, Mrs. Lilavati Banker, president of the Samaj, told a press conference here today that all the women's organisations in the city, numbering about 110, were invited to participate in the campaign and make it a success.

The main feature of the day would be programme of Navratri Garba at the Sunderbail Hall on that evening when Bombay's Finance Minister, Dr. Jyoti Mehta, was expected to preside.

All those buying Small Savings scrips from the Samaj office at 225 Keshavnagar Main Road would be entitled to reserved seats at the function, Mrs. Banker said.

Hence, she said, the Samaj would make its annual entertainment programme a symbolic drive for providing women with an opportunity to develop the habit of thrift.

The Samaj, she said, expected to achieve a target of Rs. 30,000 to 40,000 as a result of the Women's Small Savings day.

New Norwegian Ambassador In City

BOMBAY, Saturday. Mr. Hans Olav, Norwegian Ambassador-Designate to India arrived in Bombay today by the Lloyd Triestino's "Victoria" from Genoa on his way to New Delhi. He was accompanied by his wife.

Mr. Olav was received at the Alexandra Dock by Mr. G. Jorgensen, Consul General for Norway in Bombay.

Mr. Olav who is on his first visit to India was his country's Ambassador in Finland for five years.

Mr. Olav succeeds Mr. E. Lykke who has been transferred as Ambassador to Finland after completing five years assignment in New Delhi.

Dr. Arno Halusa, Austrian minister in India also arrived in Bombay by the same ship and Genoa on his way to New Delhi after home leave.

Rice Restrictions Relaxed

BOMBAY, Saturday. The Government of Bombay has temporarily suspended for Tuesday, September 16, the operation of the Bombay Rice (Service by Certain Establishments) Restriction Order 1957. There will therefore be no restrictions on the supply of service of rice on that day by catering establishments in the areas in which the order has been in force.

Skim Milk Powder Depot

BOMBAY, Saturday. The Central Skim Milk Powder Depot at Rayan Grain Market, Masjid Bunder Street, will remain closed on September 16 and 17 on account of Ganesh Chaturti and Sawvatsari.

Notice On Bank

NEW DELHI, Sept. 13. The Reserve Bank of India has served a notice on the Frontier Bank Ltd., New Delhi informing the bank that in terms of the first proviso to sub-section (2) of Section 22 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949, a licence to carry on banking business in India cannot be granted to it.

The issue of this notice makes it obligatory on the part of the bank to cease transacting the business of banking as defined in Section 5(1) (B) of the Act, and it would not, therefore, be in order for it, among other things, to accept deposits of money from the public.—UPL

Milk Supply Normal Again 9 Police Officers & 17 Constables Hurt In Aarey Trouble

BOMBAY, Saturday. A CLEARER PICTURE EMERGED THIS MORNING REGARDING THE VIOLENT TURN THAT THE STRIKE OF THE GRASS-CUTTERS AT THE AAREY MILK COLONY, GOREGAON, TOOK YESTERDAY.

The new list of injured persons states that nine police officers and 17 police constables were wounded by stones and sticks. Inspector Deshpande of the Borivli police station had his teeth knocked out when a stone hit his mouth.

He lost three teeth. Sub-Inspectors Salvi, Rane and Waghe were injured on the head and on the arm.

Seven hundred workers, including 100 women, downed tools yesterday morning demanding better service conditions and an inquiry into the conduct of the Labour Officer attached to the Colony. The workers were quite peaceful till they saw the milk vans moving out of the dairy.

A large number of the labourers,

including women, lay prostrate on the ground and did not allow the vans to move out.

At first the police used persuasion to dissuade the workers from preventing the lorries leaving with milk to the various distribution centres.

But the workers became furious and started pelting stones on the police for interfering with them.

It is alleged that the strikers hid in bushes and from there directed the stones on the police party.

The workers were all armed with sticks and scythes which they used for cutting grass. At one juncture the police party was quite amazed to see, one of the labourers appearing on the scene with a bow and some arrows.

He, however, did not use the weapon. It is stated that 12 workers received bullet wounds and 14 were injured due to stones and canes.

The injured included two women. Three of the workers were stated to be in a serious condition.

They were all admitted to the Sion Hospital. The police had to fire 40 effective gas shells and 25 grenades.

Late in the afternoon the leaders of the workers and the Milk Commissioner rushed to the colony to inquire into the situation.

A settlement was reached when the Milk Commissioner promised to look into their grievances and redress them.

The leaders also addressed the workers. About 21 persons were arrested for rioting.

Informal sources said that the police fired about 30 rounds to quell violence.

Union authorities told this paper in the morning that some of the workers could not report for duty today because the police are alleged to have seized their sticks and scythes.

Bombay Today

BHAVAN'S COLLEGE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION: Showing of film "Jagan" at Liberty Cinema in aid of Students' Helping Fund. Mr. K. M. Munshi presides, 9-30 a.m.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE: All India Cadet Celebration Day will be observed, St. John Headquarters, Town Hall Compound, Mint Road, 9-45 a.m.

FREE NIGHT SCHOOL EX-STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION: Annual gathering of the Association, C. J. Hall, 2-30 p.m.

HOMOEOPATHIC CLINICAL SOCIETY: Dr. Bhanu Desai will demonstrate a case of Polio's disease, Government Homoeopathic Hospital, Sion East, 4-15 p.m.

ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Talk on the influence of Saturn in the Zodiac by Mr. L. K. Chary, B. V. Bhavan Annex, Chowpatty, 5-15 p.m.

MARINE LABOUR UNION: Inaugural ceremony, Cama Hall, 6 p.m.

SAL BHAVAN: Mr. Jayant P. Pandya will relate stories in Gujarati at 5-15 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

UTHAMMA CEREMONY: PRINTER—Dara, son of late Capt. and Mrs. Merwanji Printer, Uthamma ceremony at 3-45 p.m. I.S.T. at Dongerwadi, Bhamburda, on Sunday, September 14.

TWO MEN ROB OLD WOMAN: 1 ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Saturday. A N old woman residing in Byculla area was deprived of her ornaments worth Rs. 150 by two persons yesterday.

The Byculla police have taken into custody Umar Khan Daudkhan, one of the alleged culprits.

He was today produced at the Magistrate Court when the police said that Umar Khan and one of his associates told the woman that

they took the woman to a building. In the passage of the building they told the woman that she should remove her ornaments before going into the room of the rich man.

She did so. The two men with her ornaments waited outside while the woman went inside a room.

Soon the two men disappeared from the place with the ornaments.

As the woman could not find any rich man in the room she came out disappointed only to get a shock that even her ornaments were taken away by the two men.

Later she pointed out Umar Khan to the police in a hotel. He was arrested but his associate is still at large.

Misappropriated Bale Of Cloth: Lorry Driver Held

BOMBAY, Saturday. A lorry driver was taken into custody by the Petholi police because he was given to him to be delivered at Sholapur.

He was produced at the Magistrate Court today and allowed bail.

The police said that the suspect Vasantlal Shivram was given some property by a local firm to be delivered to a party at Sholapur.

Vasantlal accompanied by Lallu Shandam, Manager of the firm went to Sholapur with the property on August 15.

They delivered the property to the party there but one cotton bale was found missing.

The firm, suspecting that it has misappropriated the bale reported the matter to the police and the driver was arrested.

The police also arrested Lallu Shandam.

He too was allowed bail by the Court.

Industrial Disputes

BOMBAY, Saturday. The industrial disputes between the Alambic Glass Industries Limited, Baroda; Messrs Powers-Samas Accounting Machines (Sams) Limited and the Neptune Talkies both of Bombay and their respective workers have been referred by the Government of Bombay for adjudication the first two to the Industrial Tribunal of Shri I G Thakore and the third to that of Shri P D Sawarkar.

NEW CALCUTTA RADIO STATION

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13. The Calcutta Station of All India Radio will shift from its 25-year-old rented house on Monday next to its own building at the famous Eden Gardens where the first phase of the Rs. 50 lakhs project has been completed.

Vividh Bharati

TRANSMISSION I: 25.09m 25.21m 08-00 Instrumental and vocal 08-30 Song Miscellaneous 09-00 Story with Sugam Sangeet 10-00

Villagers' Vow

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 13. The people of village Sarva in Sabarkantha district have given up tea and smoking for ever.

The villagers who took a solemn vow to this effect at a mass gathering yesterday also appointed a 30-member committee to watch out those who broke the vow and impose suitable fines on them.—UPL

Probe Into Officer's Conduct

BOMBAY, Saturday. In an interview with this paper Mr. D. N. Khurody, Milk Commissioner, Bombay, rebutted the rumour that the Labour Officer of the Milk Colony has been suspended.

He said that the union and the workers had levelled "wild allegations" against the officer and had also demanded his immediate suspension.

However, he refused to suspend the officer but promised to inquire into his conduct and the allegations against him.

He felt that his suspension would cause a paralysis of the milk supply to the city.

Mr. Khurody stated that 'he supply this morning was normal. Yesterday in the afternoon the people had to go without any milk.

He said that the union and the workers had levelled "wild allegations" against the officer and had also demanded his immediate suspension.

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Bid To Smuggle Watches

BOMBAY, Saturday. Three persons were seized by the Bombay Customs last night while they were allegedly trying to smuggle into the city 144 watches valued at Rs. 15,000.

These persons are alleged to have brought the watches from the Persian Gulf.

They had arrived here by s.s. Amra.

They are alleged to have left the ship and got into a country-craft with the contraband and tried to land in the docks without being detected by the Customs authorities.

Despatch Of Sea Mails

BOMBAY, Saturday. The next despatch of overseas letter and parcel mails for Austria, Czechoslovakia, Israel, Italy, Switzerland and Vatican City States and parcel mails for Algeria, Belgium, Denmark, France, French Possessions in Africa, Holland, Luxembourg, Portugal, Spain, Tunisia and USA will be made from Bombay by the American President Lines' s.s. "Lone Star Mariner" on September 18, 1958.

Letter mails for Germany and Greece will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign Post upto 6 p.m. on September 17, 1958 will be included in the despatch.

Swadeshi Forges Ahead In Instrumentation

BOMBAY, Saturday. A N EXTENSIVE variety of large and small instruments in the many-sided field of instrumentation is displayed at the Second Exhibition of Instruments at the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall.

The All India Instrument Manufacturers and Dealers Association, who have sponsored this educational exhibition, have created a landmark in the promotion of instrumentation in India.

The exhibition clearly reflects the progress made in the achievement which could well be classified as world standard.

It is difficult to single out any one particular type of instrument which could be adjudged the best in the exhibition. Each piece of exhibit is by itself an excellent achievement, the manufacturers of the country could well be proud of.

Displayed in this exhibition are such indigenous manufactured instruments as electrical devices for multiple uses, testing apparatus for various fields, a range of surveying instruments for Metallurgy and Geology and medical appliances and apparatus.

Measuring and Testing Instruments are today of vital importance to the country, rather more required than machinery. It is realised that anything can be made without machinery, but in terms of efficiency even the most experienced engineers will fail to produce a perfect sample without having the assistance of the necessary instruments.

This necessity is today being felt in the growing industrialisation of the country in all fields.

One stall at the entrance displaying electrical instruments attracted much attention. A Beam Burglar Alarm proved quite interesting, as viewers were completely taken aback as an alarm buzzed, when they crossed over a certain point.

Another pleasing exhibit is an attractive refrigerator, manufactured in Bombay.

Its makers claim several advantages in this home beautifier. Although standing only 3 feet high, it has a capacity of 4 cubic feet, shelf space of 6.5 sq. ft.—high

speed full-length freezer designed for fast freezing and extra storage of frozen food—ice made in two standard-size trays and rigid steel shelves.

INDIGENOUS

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speed full-length freezer designed for fast freezing and extra storage of frozen food—ice made in two standard-size trays and rigid steel shelves.

VARIATIONS

7-15 Papa Malar 8-15 Haaya Manjari 14-00 Mukho Vena 14-30 Belavasthi 17-30 Western Music 18-05 Franchini Variations 18-15 Villages 19-30 Malar 19-30 Matters of Moment 21-45 K V Krishnan.

RADIO CEYLON

7-00 Good morning 7-30 BBC news 7-45 Favourites 8-00 Request 9-00 story hour 9-15 Remembered Yesterday 9-30 Trend show 9-45 Quiet corner.

6-10 Silver screen 6-30 BBC news 6-40 Home news 6-45 South Sea 7-00 Cocktail time 7-45 Music round the world 8-00 E-F 8-30 Favourites 9-00 Wing of song 9-30 Music to remember 10-00 Greedy's Fro.

BBC GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE

(9-30 to 18-15—19.07m 9-30 to 18-15—19.07m.)

9-30 From the Editorials 9-45 Continents the week 9-55 Commonwealth of song 10-30 Sunday Service 11-00 News 11-15 Sports round-up 11-30 Take it from here 12-00 World Premiere 12-15 For children 14-15 Concerto Hancock half-hour 15-40 Music from the Continent 16-15 London forum 16-45 Saturday Macpherson 17-45 Chis Bowler 18-09 Home news from Britain.

LONDON CALLING ASIA: (16.01) 13-15 Equality 13-30 Asian Club.

VOA—25.26 and 42.19 metres Hindi: 8-30 to 9 p.m. (Repeated 10-30 to 11 p.m.) Stamp Club The new Brussels Fair Stamp American popular Music news. English—8-00 to 8-30 p.m. (Repeated 10-30 to 10-30 p.m.) News Press Conference USA.

At Inaugural Function CIVIC WORKERS IN STATE ASKED TO JOIN FEDERATION

BOMBAY, Saturday. INAUGURATING the foundation conference of the Bombay Municipal Workers' Federation at Kesarbaug Hall, Dongri, this evening, Mr. V. N. Patil, M. L. A. appealed to workers of the municipalities in various parts of Bombay State to form unions and affiliate them to the proposed Federation.

The present Conference, he said, had brought together municipal workers from both Gujarat and Maharashtra for the first time.

While congratulating them for holding the conference, in which delegates from various parts of Bombay were participating, he reminded them that it was clear from past experience that the municipal workers had to struggle before their demands were met.

Earlier, welcoming the delegates, Mr. Narayan J. Kharat, Chairman of the reception committee, said that while the struggles conducted by Bombay's municipal workers had brought about some improvement in their living and working conditions, the greatest need was the realisation of the last two years was the strength that came to the working class when it forgot all differences of caste, religion and language.

That was the message which the Municipal workers of Bombay had to give to all those attending the conference.

MOST EXPLOITED

Municipal workers, he said, were the "most exploited section of the community."

They were the lowest paid and the most despised. There was hardly any realisation of the most useful service they rendered to the community.

He hoped that the two-day conference, which would consider the various demands, would be memorable days in the annals of the Municipal workers' movement.

Mr. Pranubhai Bhatt, a delegate from Bhavnagar, presided over today's inaugural meeting.

Mr. George Fernandes, general secretary of the Municipal Mazdoor Union, Bombay, also spoke.

Three Arrested In Theft Case

BANDRA, Sept. 13. The Kingsway police on Thursday arrested Dawoodbhai Yusuf, Khalik Madanbux and Ramzan Mohamed on a charge of theft of a table fan and clothes collectively valued at Rs. 300.

The police claim to have recovered the fan.

Play In Aid Of Troops' Welfare Fund

POONA, Sept. 12. The Southern Command Amateur Dramatic Society put up Romesh Mehta's hilarious three-act farce "Dhona", a play in Hindustani, in aid of Troops' Welfare Fund.

Two performances were given at the Armed Forces Medical College hall on September 11 and 12. The play was well directed by Gobind Bedi.

Among those who witnessed the play last night were Lt.-Gen. P. N. Thapar, GOC-in-C Southern Command; Mrs. Thapar and Lt.-Gen. S. D. Verma, Chief General Staff, Army Headquarters.

Coimbatore Experiments On Artificial Rain

MADRAS, September 13. The Home Minister, Mr. M. Bhakthavatsalam, stated in the Madras Assembly today that artificial rain-making experiments had led them tentatively to conclude that more rain could be produced in areas where there was rainfall.

They could not yet say whether rain could be produced in regions where there was no rain.

The Home Minister, who was answering questions, said that artificial rain-making was still in an infant stage, and experiments were being carried on now only in Coimbatore region.

Shastri On Suitable Account System For Public Sector

BOAC Gets Its First Comet IV

LONDON, September 13. The first Comet Mark IV aircraft has been delivered to British Overseas Airways Corporation.

It will be used for the final crew training in readiness for opening the London-New York service later this year.

This new Comet has been delivered to the Corporation well in advance of contract delivery date.—N.A.F.

HIRAKUD POWER SUPPLY

NEW DELHI, September 13. Schemes for full utilisation of irrigation facilities and extension of power supply produced at the Hirakud Project were discussed informally by H. J. Mohammad Ibrahim, Union Minister of Irrigation and Power, with members of Parliament from Orissa, here this week.

The progress of irrigation and power projects in Orissa was also reviewed, according to a Government press release.

Among those attending the informal meeting were Mr. Jaisukhlal Hathi, Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power, 20 M.P.s, representatives of the Orissa Government and senior officers of the Union Ministry of Irrigation and Power.—P.T.I.

DULLES, FUJIYAMA AGAINST USE OF FORCE IN TAIWAN

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13. JAPANESE Foreign Minister Fujiyama and U.S. Secretary of State Mr. John Foster Dulles agreed that the situation in the Straits of Taiwan should be settled by peaceful means and without recourse to force, declared a joint statement issued at the conclusion of their talks.

They also agreed that the use of force by Communist China created grave tension in the Far East, the statement added.

The joint Japanese-American declaration said that the talks held here during the past two days "have been most helpful in achieving closer understanding and in enabling a higher degree of coordination in fields of mutual interest."

The United States said the joint communiqué expressed "appreciation of Japan's efforts in connection with orderly trade and marketing procedures."

"Foreign Minister Fujiyama and Secretary Dulles discussed a wide range of subjects of interest to Japan and the United States," the bilateral declaration said.

"Topics discussed included United States-Japan trade relations, Asian economic development, and the actions and intentions of Communist China with specific reference to the Taiwan straits."—U.P.I.-A.P.

Decision: Yes Money: No

BELGAUM, Sept. 13. Who is to spend over the Bhagya flag? This question has baffled a number of councillors of the Savantvadi municipality who, some days ago, passed a resolution recommending hoisting of the Bhagya flag on the municipal headquarters.

It is stated that the law does not permit the Savantvadi municipality to spend over a flag. No municipal councillor has shown his readiness as yet to spend from his own pocket over the flag.—H.S.

SOEKARNO'S MOTHER DIES

BOMBAY, Sept. 13. The mother of President Soekarno of Indonesia, Mrs. Ibu Soero, died in her native town of Blitar in East Java yesterday, according to a cable received by the Indonesian Consulate-General here today.

Mrs. Ibu Soero was 88. Her funeral will take place at Blitar this afternoon. She was given a state funeral.—P.T.I.

Andhra Gets Loan Without Strings

HYDERABAD, Sept. 13. The Government of India has generally agreed to make available to Andhra Pradesh Government Rs. 4.5 crores during the Second Plan period for the development of the Singareni Collieries to increase the production from two million tons per year to three million tons by the end of the Plan period, it is learnt here today.

The Union Government has also agreed to Andhra Pradesh Government retaining the control over the Collieries Company in which the State Government owns more than eighty per cent of the shares.

The Union Government had earlier demanded control over the management of the collieries for extending financial assistance for their development.

The State Chief Secretary, Mr. M. P. Pal, returned here yesterday from Delhi after discussing

THE Union Minister for Commerce and Industry, Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, said here today that the Department of Company Law Admission would shortly hold preliminary discussion to consider how best suitable system of accounting for management could be introduced in the public sector undertakings.

Mr. Shastri who was addressing the annual meeting of the Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, said one of the major administrative problems of government companies in the immediate future would be to work out the design of an appropriate organisation so that those undertakings could be run with the efficiency and flexibility of the best-managed private industrial and commercial undertakings.

Mr. Shastri said that a reviewing committee consisting of senior members of the profession of Chartered Accountants had been constituted to review the working of the Institute of Chartered Accountants.

AMENDMENTS Referring to the proposals made by the Institute during the past eight years to amend suitably the provisions of the Chartered Accountants Act, the Minister said they had been thoroughly discussed and there was large measure of agreement between the Institute and the department.

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Foreign Exchange Violation

NEW DELHI, Sept. 13. Penalties amounting to Rs. 1.25, 350/- were imposed by the Enforcement Directorate in the Ministry of Finance on offenders of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, according to an official press release.

The offenders included proprietors and partners of firms, companies and their directors and other officers.

The Directorate also ordered confiscation of foreign currency cheques, travellers' cheques and currency notes approximately equivalent to 402 U.S. dollars and 321 pounds sterling.

The Enforcement Directorate has been dealing with cases of contravention of the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. The Directorate has its headquarters at New Delhi and branch offices at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

Revising Shipping Act Compulsory Adjudication Clauses Opposed

NEW DELHI, Sept. 13. MISS Maniben Kara, vice-President, Hind Mazdoor Sabha, Mr. Bagaram Tulpule, general secretary, Hind Mazdoor Sabha, Mr. Dinkar Desai, president of the Seamen's Union, Bombay, and Mr. J. D. Ranpuri, general secretary, Maritime Union of India, in a joint statement here today said that the principle contained in clauses 150 and 151 of the Bill revising the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, now before the Lok Sabha, providing for compulsory adjudication "is such that no democratic trade union movement can agree to it."

"Collective bargaining is the soul of trade union movement and the new provision seeks to destroy that very base."

"It is on this account that trade unions regard the provision as most reactionary and objectionable."

They added: "Therein the Central Government not only reserves its right to appoint a tribunal in any dispute between a shipowner and seamen."

Office Of Salt Commissioner

NEW DELHI, September 13. The office of the Salt Commissioner, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, closed down in New Delhi today. The office will reopen in Jaipur on September 15, 1958.

The address of the office of the Salt Commissioner in Jaipur will be "Geelgarh House, Civil Lines, Jaipur, (Post Box No. 130)".

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British M. P. Among Farmers



Dr. the Rt. Hon. Charles Hill, P. C., M. P., Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in the United Kingdom Government, who is now on a three-week tour of British Information offices overseas, visited on Thursday the Community Development Project at Balabgarh, near Delhi. He was accompanied by officers of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India. Picture shows Dr. Hill with the villagers.

Bhashani Wants Neutral Policy For Pak

DACCA, September 13. THE National Awami Party chief, Maulana Bhashani, said here yesterday that his Party's central organising committee would re-examine the question of the East Pakistan N.A.P. giving support to the Awami coalition Government, in the province on the basis of understanding arrived between the secretaries of East Pakistan N.A.P. and the Awami League.

The Maulana emphasised that Pakistan's foreign policy should be one of neutrality and said that it was the only solution of all the problems now facing Pakistan.

The Maulana also said that Pakistan should quit the various defence pacts and said that it was a life and death question for every Pakistani.

TALK WITH NASSER Speaking with great regard for the U.A.R. President Gamal Abdel Nasser, he said that Nasser had profound love for the people of Pakistan.

Asked whether he had discussed the Kashmir question with Nasser, he replied in the affirmative and said that Nasser wanted that Afro-Asian nations should resolve their mutual disputes by discussions among themselves.

The Maulana also said that Nasser refuted the allegations that he went by the dictates from India and said that it was Pakistan who, as member of the Commonwealth, had more links with India than Egypt had with that country.—U.P.I.

West Bengal Government Servants' Rally

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13. About ten thousand employees of the West Bengal Government at a mass rally today reiterated their demands for better service conditions and interim relief to neutralise the present high cost of living.

The rally marked the conclusion of the employees' observance of Demands Week during which they wore badges and held meetings.

Later they marched along Durrantia Street and held a demonstration in front of the residence of the Chief Minister, Dr. B. C. Roy, who is now in Delhi.

After handing over a memorandum enumerating the demands to one of Dr. Roy's secretaries, the demonstrators dispersed peacefully.

The demands included the setting up of a judicial pay commission, grant of an interim allowance of Rs. 25 per month, amendments to the Government Servants' Conduct Rules, trade union rights and no retrenchment.

PLAN FOR WAGE MAP OF INDIA

NEW DELHI, September 13. The drawing up of a wage map of India will be further discussed by the steering Group on Wages when it meets in New Delhi on September 19.

The group will have before it a note regarding the data to be collected for compiling such a map and the sources of wage data and other relevant information.

The Steering Group according to a Government press release, will also consider a proposal to carry out a study of replacement costs in industry.

In this connection, the group will discuss a report from the National Council of Applied Economic Research explaining the scope of such a study, the method of approach and various stages of work to be undertaken.

Other subjects to be discussed by the group are national classification of occupations, and wage definition and wage information.—P.T.I.

PLEA TO CENTRE TO SAVE U.P.I.

POONA, September 13. THE Maharashtra Union of Working Journalists today urged the Government of India to intervene immediately so as to save the United Press of India (U.P.I.) from the threatened closure.

A resolution unanimously adopted by the general body of the Union at its meeting here today pressed its "grave concern" at the threatened closure of the U.P.I. one of the two national news agencies in the country.

"In the opinion of this meeting," the resolution states, "closure of the U.P.I. if it ultimately comes about, will have grave consequences on Indian journalism as a whole, will result in monopoly control over the entire collection and distribution of news all over the country. That will further mean that the Indian Press will have to depend on a single channel for coverage of foreign news."

The meeting also expressed its concern at the threatened unemployment of a number of fellow working journalists as a direct result of U.P.I. as a result of its closure.

Hill Praises India's Uphill Effort

NEW DELHI, Sept. 13. "I believe, as the world believes, given courage and persistence and determination and the support of the people, you will win through to that higher standard of life which is surely needed," observed Dr. Charles Hill, Minister for Co-ordination, Information Services, U.K., in a talk broadcast from All India Radio, Delhi, yesterday.

Referring to the impressions of his 72-hour stay in Delhi and a visit to the community development project of Ballabgarh, Dr. Hill spoke of the "tremendous work" going on and of the tremendous amount of work that remains to be done.

He expressed his "warmest good wishes" in this effort, "the size of which one has to see in order to appreciate."

Dr. Hill reminded his listeners that Britain's Prime Minister, Harold Macmillan was "tremendously stirred and inspired by the truly great welcome" given to him here earlier in the year.

He believed the people of India still recall that visit with warmth and affection and that it will have an enduring influence on the relations between the two countries.—U.P.I.

While the price of rice had not gone down appreciably in Andhra Pradesh, in the neighbouring State of Bombay, it had gone up very high. This situation called for a revision of the basic policy of forming zones.

If the Government allowed the normal trade channels to function, the price of rice would find their level advantageous to the producer, trade and consumer.

Mr. Agarwal also urged the Government to exempt food-grains from all taxes.

In Bombay, Bengal and U.P. there was no tax on essential commodities. Any tax on these commodities was not only a burden on the poor people but it was also a handicap to the State's business in the competition with the neighbouring States.—P.T.I.

Indian Delegation To Fund Bank Meet

NEW DELHI, Sept. 13. THE Indian Delegation to the forthcoming annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Finance Corporation to be held in New Delhi from October 6 to 10, 1958, will be constituted as follows:—

Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Finance Minister and Governor on International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International Monetary Fund—Leader.

Mr. H. V. B. Lenar, Governor, Reserve Bank of India (IMF).

Mr. B. K. Nehru, Commissioner, General for Economic Affairs, Washington (IBRD).

Mr. B. Gopal Reddy, Minister of State, Mr. B. R. Bhazat, Deputy Minister of Finance, Mrs. Tarakeshwar Sinha, Deputy Minister of Finance, Mr. A. K. Roy, Secretary, Economic Affairs, Mr. S. Ranganathan, Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Mr. K. G. Ambekar, Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India, Mr. Ram Nath, Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India, Mr. B. Venkatappa, Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India, Mr. V. Narahari Rao (Executive Director, IBRD), Mr. S. Jagannathan (Ad-

TAX EVASION IS TREASON, MINISTER SAYS

HYDERABAD, September 13. THE Andhra Pradesh Home Minister, Mr. K. V. Ranga Reddy, said here today that evasion of tax was an act of treason and society should not tolerate the existence of tax evaders in their midst.

He was inaugurating the first conference of the Andhra Pradesh Grain and Seeds Merchants Association.

About 700 delegates from all over the State attended the conference. Mr. Bhagwandas Agarwal presided.

The Home Minister said the business community had an important role to play in establishing a Socialistic pattern of society.

On their whole-hearted co-operation depended the attainment of that objective.

At this juncture when the nation was engaged in a struggle to eradicate poverty and illiteracy from the country any one who evaded paying taxes was an enemy of the country and society should not tolerate such persons in their midst.

WHY AGITATE? He referred to the grain merchants' agitation against sales tax and said it was not justified. Sales tax, after all, was not paid by them out of their profits. Each pile of it, they collected from the consumer. Then why this agitation? He asked.

There might be some defects in the method of collection of the tax, but that could be rectified by mutual understanding and agreement.

The Minister called upon the merchants to march with the times, take their due share in the reconstruction programmes, and make honesty and truth the watchword in all their dealings.

END ZONAL SYSTEM

In his presidential address, Mr. Bhagwandas Agarwal urged the Government to abolish the food-grains zonal system.

He said the rice zone in the south was formed with the intention of maintaining the supply and price level. Thus export of fine rice from Andhra Pradesh to Bengal and Bombay was totally stopped. This, however, resulted in large-scale smuggling on the border.

While the price of rice had not gone down appreciably in Andhra Pradesh, in the neighbouring State of Bombay, it had gone up very high. This situation called for a revision of the basic policy of forming zones.

If the Government allowed the normal trade channels to function, the price of rice would find their level advantageous to the producer, trade and consumer.

Mr. Agarwal also urged the Government to exempt food-grains from all taxes.

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Join Satyagraha, Gujaratis In Bombay Told

BOMBAY, Saturday. The Mahagujarat Janata Parishad, Bombay, has given a call to the Gujaratis in Bombay to enroll themselves as satyagrahis for the "shahed smarak satyagraha" at Ahmedabad.

The Shahid Smarak has, in the first place, decided to send a batch of five satyagrahis headed by Mr. Arvindchandra Trivedi, a social worker of Bombay.

A public meeting was held here last night to give a reception to the satyagrahis.

The Samyukt Maharashtra Samiti had sent their representative to garland the satyagrahis as a token of their respect and support.

The satyagrahis will halt at Broach where they would be accorded a public reception. They will also explain at a public meeting the stand of the Mahagujarat Janata Parishad, Bombay, in regard to Bombay and Mahagujarat.

The second batch led by Mr. K. M. Desai, a lawyer, will proceed to Ahmedabad as soon as permission from there is received.

TO PERMIT OR NOT AHMEDABAD: The action committee of the Mahagujarat Janata Parishad-sponsored "smarak satyagraha" at its meeting here today decided to convene a special meeting of the executive committee of the Parishad on September 17 to take the final decision on the question permitting batches of smarak satyagrahis from Bombay to offer satyagraha in Ahmedabad.

The action committee also denied that there existed any controversy among the Janata Parishad leaders regarding smarak satyagraha.—U.P.I.

GENEVA: The second United Nations International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy ended here on Saturday. The President of the conference, M. Francis Perrin of France, suggested that a third conference should take place in 1962.

OLD'S ADVICE TO NEW

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FINANCE CHRONICLE

Stock Exchange Closed

BOMBAY, Sept. 13. Local Stock Exchange was officially closed today on account of the forthcoming settlement. In private the undertone was quite steady. Tata Steel Ordinaries were quoted in kerb at Rs. 180.25 and Indian Irons at Rs. 261.5. Bombay Dyeings were placed at Rs. 60.10. Centuries at Rs. 45.2. X.R. and Scindias at Rs. 22.28. 512 X.R. and Scindias at Rs. 22.28. Later in the afternoon Tata Steel Ordinaries were quoted at Rs. 181. Indian Irons at Rs. 262.5. Bombay Dyeings at Rs. 60.80 after fluctuating between Rs. 60.10 and Rs. 61. Centuries at Rs. 45.3 and Kohinoors at Rs. 275 X.D. Bombay Burmahs were placed at Rs. 515 X.R. Scindias at Rs. 22.28. National Rayons at Rs. 243 and Tata Locos at Rs. 193.

Bullion Market Closed

BOMBAY, Sept. 13. The Bullion market was officially closed today being last day of Shrawan.

Foreign Pepper Markets

NEW YORK, Sept. 12. Black pepper market was a shade lower as local dealers exerted moderate pressure in face of continued lack of grinders inquiry. Malabar Lampong spot and awaiting release were both quoted at 27 cents, floats at 27 to 26 1/2. Tellicherry spot at 27 1/2. Muntok white spot and awaiting release at 32, floats at 32 to 31. First half shipment at 38 all sellers ex-dock New York. Malabar first half shipment at 25 1/2. Sella and P. New York Lampong and Muntok were unoffered to this market from origins in view of recent deflation.

LONDON: White Sarawak was quoted at 30 seller, black Sarawak at 18 1/2 seller, Malabar spot at 220 seller, while September was quoted at 203. Sarawak remained steady in sympathy with East but trading was slow. **DJAKART:** Black Lampong was quoted at 770 buyer and white Muntok at 2,500 seller. **SINGAPORE:** Black Sarawak special was quoted at 15, white Muntok at 127 and white Sarawak at 126.

New York Burlap

NEW YORK, Sept. 12. Nov. 9.95 bid 10.15 asked. Feb. 9.90 bid 10.10 asked. May 9.80 bid 10.05 asked. Aug. 9.80 bid 10.05 asked.

Bright Prospects Seen For Cotton Production

BOMBAY, Saturday. PRODUCTION target of cotton fixed at 57 lakh bales for 1958-59, was likely to be achieved due to favourable rainfall, according to Dr. M. S. Randhawa, president of the Indian Central Cotton Committee and additional secretary, Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

Presiding over the 78th meeting of the Committee here today, Dr. Randhawa said that the total production of cotton in India would amount to 9,600 million yards in the Third Plan and 11,500 million yards in the Fourth Plan; while the per capita consumption of cloth estimated at 14 yards in the First Plan, 18 1/2 yards in the Second Plan was expected to go up to 22 yards in the Third Plan. Dr. Randhawa said: "Taking into consideration the increase in population, improvement in the standard of living and consequent increase in per capita consumption of cloth, a tentative target of 8 million bales of cotton has been proposed for a Third Five Year Plan."

Referring to the feeling that the target proposed was rather excessive, the chairman observed: "The area under cotton is about 30 million acres and in view of the present need for increasing the production of food crops, there is not much scope for increasing the area under cotton. At the most, a million acres may be added particularly in the areas covered by Bhakra-Nangal, Chambal, Hirakud and Nagarjuna Sagar projects."

He said: "We would have to rely on intensive cultivation measures, including provision of extra irrigation facilities, increased application of fertilisers, plant protection measures and improved seed to the existing acreage. It is anticipated that during the Third Five Year Plan period about 14 lakh acres of additional area would be brought under irrigation providing an additional production of about 7 lakh bales. If an additional two lakh tons of fertilisers are made available, it will provide an additional production of 2 lakh bales."

"It is anticipated that an additional area of 16 lakh acres may be available yielding an additional production of 5.6 lakh bales. If an additional area of 25 lakh acres is covered with seed of improved varieties, it would further give an additional production of 50,000 bales. Plant protection measures, which are targeted to cover an area of 20 lakh acres, are likely to give an additional production of 27,000 bales," he said.

SEA-ISLAND COTTON Dr. Randhawa, who referred to the scheme for development of Sea-Island cotton, said: "It is

Foreign Commercial News

N.Y. Cotton Prices Advance On Trade Buying

NEW YORK, Sept. 12. THE New York cotton futures market closed steady, fourteen to eleven points higher. Prices edged forward throughout the session to close at their best levels for the day.

Following a hesitant opening, prices inched into higher ground on scattered trade demand in the nearby deliveries along with New Orleans buying which induced some short covering and found off-fering light.

Evening-up operations in nearby October prior to first notice date September 24, accounted for part of the activity, with certified cotton stocks now totalling 40,400 bales. Hedge selling was on a limited scale partly reflecting the quiet conditions in the spot markets.

Earlier gains were well maintained in the early afternoon in slow dealings. Some support for the current crop months was attracted by the fact that spot prices were selling under the loan level.

New Orleans buying in the distant deliveries and week-end short covering, partly by local traders, found little for sale in late dealings and prices moved to their best for the day. Sales totalling 45,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON
October 35.49
December 35.97
March 36.45
May 36.28
Midling Spot 36.10
Oct. highest at 3-32 p.m. 35.51
Lowest at 10-30 a.m. 35.36

NEW ORLEANS
October 35.49
December 35.95
March 36.44
May 36.31
Midling Spot 36.10

Liverpool Market
LIVERPOOL, Sept. 12. Cotton futures opened quiet and steady for both contracts with some American and local support on tension in Far East. Values improved further but later light hedging and liquidation at limits checked the advance. The midday rates were steady.

Values continued to harden during the afternoon with covering which absorbed hedge selling at limits, while week-end covering by professional shorts

proposed to concentrate our efforts in the States of Kerala and Mysore. In 1957-58, "Andrews" variety of cotton in Andhra Pradesh was raised over an area of 135 acres. In 1958-59, 2,500 acres have been sown with this cotton in Kerala and Mysore. This is a delicate crop which requires a good deal of attention and as such it is hoped that it will be promoted in the best areas only.

"Steps would also be taken to provide fertilizers as loan in kind and to provide plant protection measures," he added. He said: "A comprehensive scheme for development of Comilla cotton in Eastern India would be formulated to promote the production of this cotton."

Harsh short staple cotton of Assam Comilla a valuable foreign exchange earner," he observed. Referring to the intensification of regional research on cotton, oil-seeds and millets, he said that the regional co-ordination committees will consider the technical programmes of work and the regional stations would materially contribute to the development of cotton and ultimately to the prosperity of the farmers and the country.

COTTON LAWS REVIEWED With the object of eliminating the prevalent mal-practices in cotton ginning and pressing factories, the Committee reviewed, at its meeting in March 1957, the laws relating to cotton which were enforced in various States.

He said: "Our recommendations have been accepted by the Government of Bombay and Punjab. The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Mysore are still considering the matter. Replies from the Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar and Assam are still awaited. We hope that these State Governments would accept the recommendations of this Committee which are in the interest of industry as well as trade."

NEW DELHI, September 13. According to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, all-India second estimate of potatoes for 1957-58, placed that year's area at 786,000 acres, as against the corresponding adjusted estimate of 700,000 acres for 1956-57.

Produce Market

BOMBAY, Sept. 13. The produce market was steady today on moderate buying by Punjab. There was moderate short covering.

Castor seeds opened at Rs. 157.12 against the last close at Rs. 157.4 and after being quoted at Rs. 158.22 closed at Rs. 158. September was quoted at Rs. 160 owing to absence of tenders.

Groundnuts February opened at Rs. 166.12 against the previous close at Rs. 167. December was quoted at Rs. 33-10.

GROUNDNUTS: Quality Rs. 41. Bold Rs. 41-8 Madras Rs. 42. Aug. Rs. 40-8 Jan Rs. 33-10.

CASTORSEEDS: Madras Rs. 32 Kanpur Rs. 31 Gujarat Rs. 32. LINSEED: Rs. 34 March Rs. 33. KHURSAI SEEDS: Ready Rs. 34-8 Kardi Rs. 22-8.

CHILS: Groundnuts Ready 21-6 Sept. Rs. 21-2 Oct. Rs. 20-2 Dec. Rs. 18-2.

LINSEED: Rs. 17-14. **CASTOR OIL:** Commercial Rs. 16-3 BSS Rs. 17-10.

CASTORSEEDS SEPT: Opened at Rs. 160 highest Rs. 160.50 lowest Rs. 159.50.

CASTORSEEDS MAY: Opened at Rs. 158 highest Rs. 158.12 lowest Rs. 157.50 and close Rs. 157.50.

GROUNDNUTS FEB: Opened at Rs. 167 highest Rs. 167 lowest Rs. 166.37 and close Rs. 166.50.

COTTONSEEDS SEPT: Opened at Rs. 105 highest Rs. 105 lowest Rs. 105 and close Rs. 105.

LINSEED SEPT: Opened at Rs. 34.25 highest Rs. 34.50 lowest Rs. 34.25 and close Rs. 34.12.

LINSEED MAY: Opened at Rs. 32.44 highest Rs. 32.50 lowest Rs. 32.25 and close Rs. 32.31.

OTHER MARKETS

BOMBAY, Sept. 13. PEPPERS: Ready Rs. 55 to 56.50. COCONUT OIL: Ready Rs. 29-12.

COPRA: Rajapur Rs. 830 Alleppy Rs. 485 Office Copra Colombo Rs. 455 Ginger Rs. 35.

CHINA: Rs. 705 Cassia Rs. 470 Camphor Rs. 111-2 Mercury Rs. 35.00 Menthol Rs. 59.

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Sept. 13. 40x2 STAPLE FIBRE OCT. Opening 716 Highest 716 Lowest 712 Close 711

Ready 120 Japan 5 15 6 Ready 150 Japan 6 6 0 Ready 120 Italy 6 8 0 Ready 150 Italy 6 8 0

Hessian Markets
BOMBAY, Sept. 13. Ready 45x11 NP 50 Hessian 40x10 NP 46 D W 40x28 NP 110 D W 40x28 NP 110

Hapur Markets
HAPUR, Sept. 13. Ready wheat Rs. 22.25 to 23.25. Gram Rs. 16.25. Barley Rs. 15.75. Bajra Rs. 15.25. Maize Rs. 16.25. Jowar Rs. 13 to 15. Gujrat Rs. 14.12. Rice (medium) Rs. 19 to 20. Cottonseed Rs. 26.25. Pasa Darya Green Rs. 14.75. White Rs. 15.50. Matar dal Rs. 17. Arhar Rs. 18.00. Arhar dal Rs. 23.02. Urd Rs. 18.25 to 19. Moong Rs. 17. Masoor Rs. 18.62.

Trade stocks Gram 25 Barley 1. Belhar 6 Pasa 86 Arhar 98 khattos. Gun Baisara dry Rs. 22. Dry Wet Rs. 19.50. Crystal sugar Rs. 37.50. Khandasari Rs. 33 to 36.

Oilseeds Sarsan Rs. 28 Taramira Rs. 22 G. Rs. 19 Cottonseed Rs. 14.12 Mustard Oil Rs. 37.50. Vegetable Products Rs. 38.75. Oilcake Rs. 13. Bardana Standard Rs. 97.50. Half bags Sajava Rs. 48.

Futures opening Silver Rs. 188-4 Vanaspathi Nov Rs. 36.13 Gur Fagan Rs. 13.76 Cane Bajaskh Rs. 10.54. Lard Rs. 10.54.

All sections due to fear that U.P. Government will seize stocks. Arrivals of new maize also acted as dampening factor.

London Exchanges
LONDON, Sept. 12. LONDON EXCHANGES: India 1.5/97 1/63 United States 2.8012 2.8018 Madrid 117.00 117.00

NEW YORK EXCHANGES: London official 2.78 2.82 free 280-3/16 India official 21.00 free 21.00 21.03.

London Metals
LONDON, Sept. 12. LONDON METALS: Copper spot 207 buyer 207 1/2 seller, three months 207 1/2 buyer 207 1/2 seller.

TIN spot 730 buyer 730 1/2 seller, three months 729 1/2 buyer 730 seller. LEAD September 69 1/2 buyer 70 seller, December 71 1/2 buyer 71 1/2 seller.

ZINC September 64 1/2 buyer 65 seller, December 65 1/2 buyer 65 1/2 seller. FIG IRON Scotch foundry No. 3 delivered Grangemouth 659-6.

Bombay Cotton
BOMBAY, Sept. 13. The forward cotton market steadied this morning on scattered buying induced by heavy rains. At the opening March delivery was quoted at Rs. 661 against the last close at Rs. 660-4 and steadied at Rs. 660-12.

In the ready cotton market at Secree there was limited business. The forward market fluctuated within a narrow range and closed at under-.

JARILLA MARCH: Opened at Rs. 661 highest Rs. 661.50 lowest Rs. 660.75 and close Rs. 661.50.

Government Loans

BOMBAY, Sept. 13. 3% Con. 1946-86 74.36 2 1/2% 1961 74.10 2 1/2% 1966 73.90 2 1/2% 1971 73.70 2 1/2% 1976 73.50 3% 1959-61 73.30 3% 1964 73.10 3% 1969-75 72.90 3% 1982 72.70 3% 1987 72.50 3% 1992 72.30 3% 1997 72.10 3% 2002 71.90 3% 2007 71.70 3% 2012 71.50 3% 2017 71.30 3% 2022 71.10 3% 2027 70.90 3% 2032 70.70 3% 2037 70.50 3% 2042 70.30 3% 2047 70.10 3% 2052 69.90 3% 2057 69.70 3% 2062 69.50 3% 2067 69.30 3% 2072 69.10 3% 2077 68.90 3% 2082 68.70 3% 2087 68.50 3% 2092 68.30 3% 2097 68.10 3% 2102 67.90 3% 2107 67.70 3% 2112 67.50 3% 2117 67.30 3% 2122 67.10 3% 2127 66.90 3% 2132 66.70 3% 2137 66.50 3% 2142 66.30 3% 2147 66.10 3% 2152 65.90 3% 2157 65.70 3% 2162 65.50 3% 2167 65.30 3% 2172 65.10 3% 2177 64.90 3% 2182 64.70 3% 2187 64.50 3% 2192 64.30 3% 2197 64.10 3% 2202 63.90 3% 2207 63.70 3% 2212 63.50 3% 2217 63.30 3% 2222 63.10 3% 2227 62.90 3% 2232 62.70 3% 2237 62.50 3% 2242 62.30 3% 2247 62.10 3% 2252 61.90 3% 2257 61.70 3% 2262 61.50 3% 2267 61.30 3% 2272 61.10 3% 2277 60.90 3% 2282 60.70 3% 2287 60.50 3% 2292 60.30 3% 2297 60.10 3% 2302 59.90 3% 2307 59.70 3% 2312 59.50 3% 2317 59.30 3% 2322 59.10 3% 2327 58.90 3% 2332 58.70 3% 2337 58.50 3% 2342 58.30 3% 2347 58.10 3% 2352 57.90 3% 2357 57.70 3% 2362 57.50 3% 2367 57.30 3% 2372 57.10 3% 2377 56.90 3% 2382 56.70 3% 2387 56.50 3% 2392 56.30 3% 2397 56.10 3% 2402 55.90 3% 2407 55.70 3% 2412 55.50 3% 2417 55.30 3% 2422 55.10 3% 2427 54.90 3% 2432 54.70 3% 2437 54.50 3% 2442 54.30 3% 2447 54.10 3% 2452 53.90 3% 2457 53.70 3% 2462 53.50 3% 2467 53.30 3% 2472 53.10 3% 2477 52.90 3% 2482 52.70 3% 2487 52.50 3% 2492 52.30 3% 2497 52.10 3% 2502 51.90 3% 2507 51.70 3% 2512 51.50 3% 2517 51.30 3% 2522 51.10 3% 2527 50.90 3% 2532 50.70 3% 2537 50.50 3% 2542 50.30 3% 2547 50.10 3% 2552 49.90 3% 2557 49.70 3% 2562 49.50 3% 2567 49.30 3% 2572 49.10 3% 2577 48.90 3% 2582 48.70 3% 2587 48.50 3% 2592 48.30 3% 2597 48.10 3% 2602 47.90 3% 2607 47.70 3% 2612 47.50 3% 2617 47.30 3% 2622 47.10 3% 2627 46.90 3% 2632 46.70 3% 2637 46.50 3% 2642 46.30 3% 2647 46.10 3% 2652 45.90 3% 2657 45.70 3% 2662 45.50 3% 2667 45.30 3% 2672 45.10 3% 2677 44.90 3% 2682 44.70 3% 2687 44.50 3% 2692 44.30 3% 2697 44.10 3% 2702 43.90 3% 2707 43.70 3% 2712 43.50 3% 2717 43.30 3% 2722 43.10 3% 2727 42.90 3% 2732 42.70 3% 2737 42.50 3% 2742 42.30 3% 2747 42.10 3% 2752 41.90 3% 2757 41.70 3% 2762 41.50 3% 2767 41.30 3% 2772 41.10 3% 2777 40.90 3% 2782 40.70 3% 2787 40.50 3% 2792 40.30 3% 2797 40.10 3% 2802 39.90 3% 2807 39.70 3% 2812 39.50 3% 2817 39.30 3% 2822 39.10 3% 2827 38.90 3% 2832 38.70 3% 2837 38.50 3% 2842 38.30 3% 2847 38.10 3% 2852 37.90 3% 2857 37.70 3% 2862 37.50 3% 2867 37.30 3% 2872 37.10 3% 2877 36.90 3% 2882 36.70 3% 2887 36.50 3% 2892 36.30 3% 2897 36.10 3% 2902 35.90 3% 2907 35.70 3% 2912 35.50 3% 2917 35.30 3% 2922 35.10 3% 2927 34.90 3% 2932 34.70 3% 2937 34.50 3% 2942 34.30 3% 2947 34.10 3% 2952 33.90 3% 2957 33.70 3% 2962 33.50 3% 2967 33.30 3% 2972 33.10 3% 2977 32.90 3% 2982 32.70 3% 2987 32.50 3% 2992 32.30 3% 2997 32.10 3% 3002 31.90 3% 3007 31.70 3% 3012 31.50 3% 3017 31.30 3% 3022 31.10 3% 3027 30.90 3% 3032 30.70 3% 3037 30.50 3% 3042 30.30 3% 3047 30.10 3% 3052 29.90 3% 3057 29.70 3% 3062 29.50 3% 3067 29.30 3% 3072 29.10 3% 3077 28.90 3% 3082 28.70 3% 3087 28.50 3% 3092 28.30 3% 3097 28.10 3% 3102 27.90 3% 3107 27.70 3% 3112 27.50 3% 3117 27.30 3% 3122 27.10 3% 3127 26.90 3% 3132 26.70 3% 3137 26.50 3% 3142 26.30 3% 3147 26.10 3% 3152 25.90 3% 3157 25.70 3% 3162 25.50 3% 3167 25.30 3% 3172 25.10 3% 3177 24.90 3% 3182 24.70 3% 3187 24.50 3% 3192 24.30 3% 3197 24.10 3% 3202 23.90 3% 3207 23.70 3% 3212 23.50 3% 3217 23.30 3% 3222 23.10 3% 3227 22.90 3% 3232 22.70 3% 3237 22.50 3% 3242 22.30 3% 3247 22.10 3% 3252 21.90 3% 3257 21.70 3% 3262 21.50 3% 3267 21.30 3% 3272 21.10 3% 3277 20.90 3% 3282 20.70 3% 3287 20.50 3% 3292 20.30 3% 3297 20.10 3% 3302 19.90 3% 3307 19.70 3% 3312 19.50 3% 3317 19.30 3% 3322 19.10 3% 3327 18.90 3% 3332 18.70 3% 3337 18.50 3% 3342 18.30 3% 3347 18.10 3% 3352 17.90 3% 3357 17.70 3% 3362 17.50 3% 3367 17.30 3% 3372 17.10 3% 3377 16.90 3% 3382 16.70 3% 3387 16.50 3% 3392 16.30 3% 3397 16.10 3% 3402 15.90 3% 3407 15.70 3% 3412 15.50 3% 3417 15.30 3% 3422 15.10 3% 3427 14.90 3% 3432 14.70 3% 3437 14.50 3% 3442 14.30 3% 3447 14.10 3% 3452 13.90 3% 3457 13.70 3% 3462 13.50 3% 3467 13.30 3% 3472 13.10 3% 3477 12.90 3% 3482 12.70 3% 3487 12.50 3% 3492 12.30 3% 3497 12.10 3% 3502 11.90 3% 3507 11.70 3% 3512 11.50 3% 3517 11.30 3% 3522 11.10 3% 3527 10.90 3% 3532 10.70 3% 3537 10.50 3% 3542 10.30 3% 3547 10.10 3% 3552 9.90 3% 3557 9.70 3% 3562 9.50 3% 3567 9.30 3% 3572 9.10 3% 3577 8.90 3% 3582 8.70 3% 3587 8.50 3% 3592 8.30 3% 3597 8.10 3% 3602 7.90 3% 3607 7.70 3% 3612 7.50 3% 3617 7.30 3% 3622 7.10 3% 3627 6.90 3% 3632 6.70 3% 3637 6.50 3% 3642 6.30 3% 3647 6.10 3% 3652 5.90 3% 3657 5.70 3% 3662 5.50 3% 3667 5.30 3% 3672 5.10 3% 3677 4.90 3% 3682 4.70 3% 3687 4.50 3% 3692 4.30 3% 3697 4.10 3% 3702 3.90 3% 3707 3.70 3% 3712 3.50 3% 3717 3.30 3% 3722 3.10 3% 3727 2.90 3% 3732 2.70 3% 3737 2.50 3% 3742 2.30 3% 3747 2.10 3% 3752 1.90 3% 3757 1.70 3% 3762 1.50 3% 3767 1.30 3% 3772 1.10 3% 3777 0.90 3% 3782 0.70 3% 3787 0.50 3% 3792 0.30 3% 3797 0.10 3% 3802 0.00 3% 3807 0.00 3% 3812 0.00 3% 3

Thevar Sent To Sessions

TIRUCHIRAPPALLI, Sept. 13. Mr. U. Muthuramalinga Thevar, M.P. and leader of the Indian National Democratic Congress from Ramanathapuram district, and 11 others were today committed to sessions by Mr. V. R. Varadarajan, special magistrate of Pudukottai, in this known as the Emmanuel Murder Case.

Emmanuel, a Harijan leader from Ramanathapuram district, was found murdered on Sept. 11, 1957, at Paramakudi. Some persons are alleged to have inflicted knife injuries on him, resulting in his immediate death. — UPI.

NEHRU OPENS RADAR AT SAFDARJUNG

NEW DELHI, Sept. 13. Prime Minister Nehru today formally inaugurated a storm-warning radar near Safdarjung airport here.

This is the third radar station in India. The other two are at Santa Cruz (Bombay) and Dum Dum (Calcutta).

The largest of its kind in South Asia, this Rs. 15.11 lakh radar, provided by the U.S. Technical Cooperation Mission, can probe more than 300 miles away and forecast storms four hours in advance.

This information is of vital importance to aviators and meteorologists. — UPI.

Prime Minister To Inaugurate

SURAT, September 13. Prime Minister Nehru will inaugurate the third All-India Youth Congress to be held at Baroda from November 2 to 6.

Mrs. Indira Gandhi will preside over the conference.

Congress Executive Discusses Scarcity

Continued From Page 1

section of the agricultural population presented a complex problem as they were neither connected with rural economy nor with urban economy and suggested that special steps should be taken to improve the condition of the agricultural labourer.

The committee also discussed small-scale and cottage industry and various steps to integrate it into agricultural pattern.

It stressed the importance of higher techniques and provision of small power stations to boost up the production of small-scale and cottage industry.

As regards organisational matters, the Working Committee approved the time-table for election of the mandal and district Congress committees, which will begin on March 31 next year and continue till July 15.

The committee met twice today at the residence of the Prime Minister.

It will reassemble tomorrow morning to discuss the president, Mr. Dhebar's report on Kerala. — PTI.

U.P.I. adds Mr. Nehru will review the international situation at tomorrow's sitting of the committee. He will acquaint the committee with the outcome of his talks with the Prime Minister of Pakistan Mr. Feroz Khan Noon.

Mr. Nijalingappa, former Chief Minister of Mysore, and the Orissa Chief Minister, Mr. Harekrishna Meitah, attended by special invitation.

MORE BOYS THAN GIRLS

MADRAS, September 13. More boys than girls were born in Madras State in 1956, according to official statistics.

The total number of live births registered was 891,373; 459,712 boys and 431,661 girls. This represents a birth-rate of 27.63 per 1,000 of the population, against 30.74 in 1955.

Of a total number of 435,658 deaths, 218,637 were males, and 217,021 females. The represents a death rate of 13.51 per 1,000 of population, against 14.32 in 1955. — NAFEN.

Two Tankers Collide

LONDON, Sept. 13. Two French tankers collided today at the entrance to the Persian Gulf, Lloyd's reported here.

An unnamed tanker, burst into flames when the crash came with the turbo-electric tanker Fernand Gillaert (10,715 tons).

Lloyd's said that the Swedish tanker Ceres (10,712 tons) had picked up several Frenchmen "handily burnt".

Tanker Ceres radioed that a doctor was "required immediately" and added "arrange" aeroplane if possible. — Reuter.

INJURED SEAMEN RESCUED

LONDON, Sept. 13. Helicopters from the British aircraft-carrier "Bulwark" today rescued injured seamen from the French tanker "Fernand Gillaert" which was in flames following a collision in the Gulf of Oman last night.

The Admiralty announced a rescue team placed the seamen aboard the helicopter from which they were transported to the carrier and then to medical aid.

A Royal Air Force plane then carried the seamen to Aden. Air patrols continued their search for the Liberian tanker "Melika" which was in collision with the French tanker.

Both vessels burst into flames after the accident. — UPI-APP.

Greek Cypriot Acquitted

NICOSIA, September 13. Andrea Yakoumi, 17-year-old Greek Cypriot mechanic, was today acquitted of the murder of a British soldier here on August 2.

Judge Boyle said he found no evidence to corroborate two alleged confession statements by Yakoumi.

Yakoumi was re-arrested as he left the court after his acquittal.

RUSSIANS SEIZE JAP VESSEL

TOKYO, September 13. One Japanese fishing vessel was reported to have been arrested by Soviet patrol vessels near Habomai Island — Russian-occupied territory — north of Japan yesterday.

The Japanese coastguard said today that radio messages indicated the vessel was grounded in company with a second vessel which managed to get off under its own power. — Reuter.

LONDON: A display of stamps printed for overseas countries, including India and Ceylon, by a British firm, Thomas De La Rue and Co. Ltd., was part of an exhibition of the firm's work opened in London on Friday by the Indian High Commissioner in the United Kingdom, Mrs. Vijaya-lakshmi Pandit.

AUTONOMOUS BODY FOR OIL AND GAS

DEHRA DUN, September 13. SADRAR SWARAN SINGH, UNION MINISTER FOR STEEL, MINES AND FUEL, TOLD PRESSMEN HERE THAT THE OIL AND NATURAL GAS COMMISSION WOULD BE TURNED INTO AN AUTONOMOUS CORPORATION.

Earlier, addressing officials of Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Sardar Swaran Singh said that the discovery of oil in the Cambay region of Bombay State and gas in Jawalamukhi was a signal achievement vital for the economic development of the country.

Search for oil was like struggle. Search for gas was like struggle, Singh said.

He said oil was of vital importance for the industrialisation, especially in view of constantly increasing consumption. Sardar Swaran Singh said that the finding of oil in the country, would not only improve the national economy but usher in a new era of prosperity.

Comet IV Sabotaged

LONDON, Sept. 13. A "Comet IV", one of Britain's new jet-airliners, was found yesterday to have been sabotaged on the production line at the De Havilland factory at Hatfield.

Police were called to the factory after a production line inspector had found a leading edge of one of the wings damaged.

They are working on the theory that the damage might have been done by an employee who had a grudge against the firm or his workmates.

After the damage had been found, all the other "Comets" in the line were inspected by X-ray equipment, but no other damage was found. — UPI-APP.

Comet Cuts Time

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13. The De Havilland Comet IV, which left Bombay on September 11, flew the Bombay-Bangkok sector in 4 hours 29 minutes as compared with the usual 7 hours 20 minutes by piston-engined aircraft, and from Bangkok to Hong Kong in 2 hours 45 minutes, as compared with 4 hours 15 minutes by piston-engined aircraft according to a cable message received by B.O.A.C. here today. — UPI.

UN Seat For China: Soviet Move

Chronicle Correspondent P. T. Chandra

LONDON, Sept. 13. The Soviet effort at the next session of the United Nations Assembly which opens on Tuesday will be to get China admitted to the United Nations, according to informed circles.

The Russians will also try to persuade the Assembly to pass a resolution that all big Powers, in the interest of peace, should keep their naval and air forces within their own territories.

Russia will draw the Assembly's attention to the continued presence of foreign troops in the Lebanon and Jordan.

America is expected to resist the Soviet moves but many small and uncommitted nations are likely to support the Soviet move, for admission of China to the United Nations.

The dangers of keeping China out of the U.N. are being increasingly realised.

Russia again warned that any attempt by America to start operations against China could lead to a world conflagration.

Not only Russia but all Communist countries would help China.

American warships are conveying Chinese nationalist supply ships to a point near Quemoy.

BOAT SINKS NEAR HOWRAH BRIDGE

CALCUTTA, September 13. A countryboat with 30 persons aboard sank in the Hooghly today after colliding with a motor launch coming from the opposite direction near the Howrah bridge.

Five survivors had already been picked up and police launches were searching for the missing persons. — PTI.

Five Drowned In Tapti: Boat Sinks

SURAT, September 13. Five persons were drowned and ten others are still missing in the boat disaster in the Tapti river near Mandvi township yesterday, according to official information received here today.

The boat had struck a rock and capsized. The number of passengers in the boat is not known. — PTI.

FISHERMEN CLASH

CUDDALORE, Sept. 12. Over 30 persons were injured in a clash between two groups of fishermen at Singapore village near on Wednesday, according to a report received today.

The clash followed a 'jadugudi' competition. A police party rushed to the village and restored order. Four persons have so far been taken into custody by the police in connection with the incident. — UPI.

MORARJI MEETS DAG

NEW YORK, Sept. 13. Mr. Morarji Desai, Indian Finance Minister now in New York on his way to attend the commonwealth economic conference in Montreal, today visited the United Nations, and paid a courtesy call on Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, the Secretary-General.

Mr. Hammarskjöld returned only this morning from his Middle East mission. They chatted informally for about 20 minutes.

Mr. Desai left immediately to attend a luncheon given in his honour by the Standard Vacuum Oil Company.

Mr. Desai is expected to spend his last evening in New York, dining privately with Mr. John D. Rockefeller III, at his home in Tarrytown, New York. — Reuter.

Wanted Man Dies: Clash With Police

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 13. One person was killed and six police constables injured, one of them seriously, in a scuffle at Sidpur town, in Mehsana District yesterday, according to information reaching here.

One Chhotumia who was alleged to have helped in committing a theft of Rs. 2,000 from the town was wanted by the police for interrogation.

A party of police constables who went to Sidpur yesterday had to face a surprise attack by Chhotumia and two others.

One police constable was trapped in a room and Chhotumia began attacking him with a scythe. As the policeman tried to ward off the attack with his gun, the trigger of his gun was accidentally pressed and the bullet went through Chhotumia.

All the injured constables and Chhotumia were rushed to the hospital, where Chhotumia died.

The condition of one of the constables is stated to be serious. — UPI.

Gold Miners On Strike

BANGALORE, Sept. 13. The workers of the Hatti Gold Mines in Raichur District, numbering 1,200 are on strike from September 8, demanding payment of one and half times the wages as bonus, introduction of gratuity and reinstatement of twelve discharged workers. — UPI.

Ike's Reply To Khrushchev

Continued From Page 1

Indeed for the sake of settling the issues that tend to disturb the peace in the Formosa area the Chinese Communist leaders can be persuaded to place their trust in negotiations and a readiness for conciliation then I assure you that the United States will, on its part, strive in that spirit honestly to the same end.

The issue in the Far East is whether the Chinese Communists will seek to achieve their ambitions through the application of force, as they did in Korea or whether they will accept the vital requisite of world peace and order, a nuclear age and renounce the use of force as a means for satisfying their territorial claims.

Mr. Eisenhower said that Formosa and the offshore islands held by the Kuomintang never have been under Communist control and do not belong to the Peking regime.

He repeated that United States military forces are in the Formosa area in fulfillment of treaty commitments to the Kuomintang to assist in the defence of Formosa and the neighbouring Pescadore Islands.

"They are there to help resist aggression — not to commit aggression," Mr. Eisenhower said.

No up-to-date presentation said as contained in your letter can change this fact."

WARSAW TALKS

Referring to the proposed Warsaw negotiations, the President noted that the United States has welcomed the expressed willingness of the Chinese to resume ambassadorial talks.

"The United States hopes," the President said, "that an understanding can be achieved through the renewed talks which will agree that there will be no resort to the use of force, the endeavour to bring about a solution of the issues there."

The President told Mr. Khrushchev he agrees with him that the situation in the Formosa area is a dangerous one.

But he added he disagrees that the United States is the cause of that danger.

"The situation in that area," he said, "is the result of Chinese Communist action" in such military operations as the heavy bombardment of Quemoy which started on August 23.

Mr. Eisenhower also noted that Peking radio has repeatedly announced that the purpose of those military operations is to conquer Formosa as well as offshore Quemoy and Matsu.

In his radio-TV address on Thursday night, the President had expressed confidence there is no going to be any war. — Reuter.

EAST GERMANY RECOGNISES

BERLIN, September 13. The East German Government has recognised the People's China's decision to extend its territorial water limit to twelve miles, it was learned today. — UPI-APP.

Two U.S. Sailors Jailed

ANKARA, September 13. An Izmir court today sentenced two American sailors to ten months in prison for tearing down and "insulting" the Turkish flag from the statue of Kemal Ataturk in Izmir.

Sailors belong to the United States Sixth Fleet, and their ships are currently visiting Izmir.

The American commander of the visiting squadron has sent a letter of apologies to the Governor of Izmir and also offered him a new flag to replace the one destroyed by the sailors. — UPI-APP.

Beautiful Low-Key Photography Gems 'Solva Saal'

CHANDRAKANT DESAI'S "SOLVA SAAL", WHICH OPENED LAST FRIDAY AT IMPERIAL, IS A BEAUTIFUL SPECIMEN OF LOW-KEY PHOTOGRAPHY AND HIGH-LEVEL MUSIC, BUT THE STORY AND SCREENPLAY ARE NOT OF THE SAME EXCELLENT STANDARD.



Dev Anand and Waheeda Rehman in "Solva Saal"

A Chronicle Review

Chandra Films' "Solva Saal" was produced by Chandrakant Desai from a story by Om Dangra. Raj Khosla directed and wrote the screenplay. Lyrics by Mairon Sultanpur were set to music by S. D. Burman. Bhappi Soni wrote the dialogue which were recorded by Kuldip Singh. Dwarka Divecha was the Director of Photography and K. Ramanlal operated the camera.

The idea of "Solva Saal" (meaning teenage girl) is terrific. It is the story of a college girl, born in a very high family, running away with a classmate, just because she thinks that she loves him.

They plan to meet at 10 o'clock at Bombay Central station. She sneaks out, taking with her a valuable necklace, and meets the so-called lover, Shyam.

They take a local train to reach Bombay Central. A journalist, who is travelling in the same train, overhears their conversation which is intriguing, and in order to get an interesting news story for his paper, he follows Laaj and Shyam.

At Central station Shyam vanishes with the necklace, and the journalist goes high and dry and utterly alone.

Journalist Pran helps her and after a hectic search, he succeeds in tracing the culprit and reaches Laaj home before her father wakes up in the morning. No doubt, this college girl ultimately marries the journalist friend-cum-saviour!

The story starts at night and ends before dawn. And so Dwarka Divecha has shot every scene in low-key photography. This device is best for night effects, but you can't enjoy them in matinee shows.

As the title indicates, it is the story of a 16-year-old girl, but Waheeda Rehman who plays the role does not look like a teenager; she looks absolutely mature.

Dev Anand as a journalist, gives a good portrayal, but as a journalist so irresponsible? Bipin Gupta, Sunder, Jagdev and Kammo are faithful in their roles.

S. D. Burman's music is another noteworthy feature of this film. Background music is extremely apt.

Sheela Vaz and Hira Savant's dance number is inspiring. Production values are consistently good. The film is produced in the western style.

But the overall effect is not as striking as it should have been, and the reason for this is the weakness of the screenplay. The audience from the very beginning knows what is going to happen and thus part of the enjoyment is unfortunately killed.

While the first half of the picture is very interesting, it is a little dull after the interval.

Chandrakant Desai's "Solva Saal" shows that Indian film industry has advanced much on the technical side. — M. V. P.



Pradeep Kumar and Nutan in "Zindagi Ya Toofan" released in Bombay last Friday.

AVM's New Picture "BAAP BETE"

AVM claims that its new picture "Baap Bete" is a Hindi remake of the Tamil hit "Naalvar", is a family drama more powerful than their latest Silver Jubilee hit "Bhabhi". But this time the accent is not on sacrifice but on the conflict of affection and duty.

Ashok Kumar, Shyama, Manavathi, Jagdeep, Lalita Pawar, Kanhaiyalal, Baburao Pendharkar, Jagdishraj and Ramesh Deo play major roles in this great drama.

Raja Paranjape is welding the megaphone while Madan Mohan is writing the musical score. The lyrics and dialogue are penned by Rajendra Krishna while the screenplay has been written by G. D. Madgulkar.

"Baap Bete" is fast progressing at AVM Studios, Madras and is definitely scheduled for "Diwali" release, all over India.

Around The Studios

NARGIS, the first lady of the Indian screen, who received a Czechoslovak award for Best Actress of the Year for her memorable role in Mehboob's "Mother India", was felicitated at a function arranged in her honour at Ranjit Studios, on September 10, by Gohar K. Mamajiwala and Chandulal J. Shah.

Those present on the occasion included Mr. V. Shanker, Revenue Secretary to the Bombay Government, Mr. J. C. Jain, Sheriff of Bombay, and leading artists, producers, distributors, business men connected with the film industry, and film journalists.

UNDER the direction of composer Chitragupta, the theme song of K. Amarnath Productions' topical dramatic offering, "Kai Hamara Hai", was recorded in Bombay a few days ago.

Mohamed Rafi and Sudha Malhotra, backed by a full chorus provided the voices for the stirring song, the appropriate lyrics for which are the work of Majrooh Sultanpur and Shailendra.

This song, which will form the musical backdrop for this dramatic saga of our times, has been much appreciated by all those who have heard it, representing as it does one of music-maker Chitragupta's finest efforts in recent times.

It is said to integrate itself very happily into the general theme and mood of the story of this film.

On the same day, another song, a smart and snappy number, was also recorded, with Geeta Dutt providing the voice.

THE Muhurat of Kirti Pictu's historical offering "Sultana Chand Bibi"

was performed on Thursday, September 11, at Central Studios, Bombay. Produced by P. B. Jhaveri and directed by Jagdish Gaudam from his own script, "Sultana Chand Bibi" stars Sultana Chandra, Jaijyoti, Hiralal, Ramnagar, Maruti Mirza, Master Mohomed Farosh, Baby Shobha and Mohamed Rafi as Tansen.

Lyrics by Bharti Vyas are set to music by Kalyanji Vairji. Nandlal K. Desai is the production executive.

PRODUCER S. U. SUNNY

who had announced in 1954 the production of the musical film, "Palki", and later abandoned it for some unknown reasons, now proposes to resume work on the film.

"Palki", now to be made in black and white, will go before the cameras in October. It will be directed by S. U. Sunny. Nandlal K. Desai will compose the music of this film.



Producer-Director DICK POWELL'S CinemaScope-Color production "THE HUNTERS" brought fresh success to 20th Century-Fox. Photo shows 20th's President SPYROS P. SKOURAS (extreme left) and Producer POWELL (third from left) receiving Certificates of appreciation from MAJOR GENERAL HOWARD G. DAVIDSON of U.S. Air Force (second from left). Producer POWELL's actress wife JUNE ALLYSON is seen on the right.

The LAMP OF FAITH
that threw a
GLOW OF DIGNITY
on her suffering

SAHARA
LITERATURE

MEENA KUMARI
M. Rajan, Kammo
Daisy Irani, Kuldeep,
& Kanhaiyalal

Producer: KULDEEP SEHGAL
Lyrics: BHARAT VYAS

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An Out-Dated System

WHILE suitable examination reforms have repeatedly been urged from time to time by many an educationist and expert committee in this country, the pace of progress in this admittedly important sphere of education has generally been distressingly slow and unsatisfactory.

The general lines for examination improvement, for instance, had been clearly laid down, years ago, by the Secondary Education Commission and the University Education Commission, and despite the time-limit suggested in one case the traditional system has changed little.

A committee on Secondary Education Commission's report prepared in 1954 a list of priorities, including examination reforms, and indicated the items or "action-points" which should be implemented during the next seven years, but its recommendations have mostly been gathering dust in educational pigeon-holes.

IN the light of such experience it is understandable that the Government of India, as Dr. K. L. Shrimall, Union Minister of Education, says, has accepted a phased programme of examination reform extending roughly over a period of ten years.

But even such acceptance might mean little in practice. If the proposed programme fails to elicit the necessary co-operation and co-ordination among the Ministry of Education, the State Governments, the Boards of Secondary Education and school teachers, as Dr. Shrimall suggests.

The secondary stage has always been considered the weakest link in the country's educational system and it is but right to expect that efforts at examination reforms should initially be concentrated at this stage, so that the prevailing standards might soon be raised to the desired level.

THE first need is to shift the emphasis from the annual examinations to periodical tests, giving consideration to the results of these tests and the day-to-day progress of the pupils at the final examination, liberalising the system of compartmental examinations and including in the school leaving certificates a summary of the school tests as well as that of the school records in the various social and co-curricular activities.

The traditional system has tended to become so unreliable as to recall the experience in another country where the student who wrote brilliantly on how a steam engine could not be manufactured passed the test, while the other who demonstrated the potentiality of the experiment failed.

Moreover, the brief and exhausting hours, which the disproportionate importance attached to public examinations evoke, have little to commend them, since they result only in cramming and are devastating in their effects.

THE importance of examinations and tests is in assessing with approximate accuracy the true abilities and aptitudes of the students, so that further opportunities can be provided to develop suitably their innate inclinations and abilities.

But the present system, as Dr. Shrimall says, places almost an exclusive emphasis on intellectual attainments whatever they are, instead of developing the entire personality of the child in its intellectual, emotional, social and physical aspects, which are the essential ingredients in a rounded and balanced education.

It is urgent and vital, therefore, that the requisite reforms should be expedited on practical lines based, especially, on the recommendations made recently by the Bhopal seminar on examination reforms and the last conference of Boards of Secondary Education.

Without Mutual Trade Self-Sufficiency Will Be Illusory

U.S. Secretary Of Interior Says

By WILLIAM HILLMAN

WASHINGTON. "Through some strange world situation or divine command, the United States were forced to live entirely unto itself, we could exist for a period of time off the natural resources that we have in this country without wholesale digging into our large stockpiles of strategic and critical minerals and metals."

These are the words of Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton, in an exclusive interview.

"So far as the whole field of mineral natural resources is concerned in the United States," Seaton added, "we are in a better position than we were 50 years ago and we are probably

Right Way

But he warns that "in this kind of world, I don't see how you can get away from the conclusion that a policy of self-sufficiency for any one nation would inevitably lead to a serious curtailing of its overall economic potential at the very least—and certainly would require more

human effort than makes any sense to maintain anything approaching a reasonable standard of living."

"From the record, it is obvious that the United States does not produce all of the raw materials which our highly diversified industry requires," he explained.

"I devoutly and fervently believe that reciprocal trade is an absolute must for the United States and the nations of the free world in the kind of world in which we live and we must never get in the position where we selectively shut them out, both for our good and for their good."

With regard to those raw materials and minerals which are essential to our industries and security, Mr. Seaton declared we must do three things:

"First, maintain friendly relations with nations with the primary sources of those materials and minerals where it is compatible with our foreign policy.

"Second, maintain a sensible and strong exploration, research, and development programme.

Oil Problem

"Third, give infant industries (and that is what they are in certain critical items and areas) a reasonable and justifiable amount of help so that they can continue against the day when they develop more commercial reserves and better technological methods of mining and mineral beneficiation."

Oil from the Middle East is less important to the U.S. than to Western Europe, he said. "I believe at the moment we are importing crude oil into the United States less than 5 per cent of our total consumption."

Replying to a question as to what the situation was today with regard to tungsten, since more than three-fourths of the world's reserve of tungsten is in Communist China, he said:

"The Soviet Bloc does control approximately 80 per cent of the world's tungsten. Of course, but it has to be taken in proper context."

"In the foreseeable future, I don't think there should be any concern whatsoever about an adequate tungsten supply."

Stockpiling

Here in question-and-answer form is an authoritative statement of our position by Secretary of the Interior Seaton with regard to our own resources and the sources of import of items on the strategic and critical lists:

Q. Since we are the world's largest importer of copper, lead, zinc and iron ore, are we stockpiling these items for future use?

A. Yes, we are. The exact quantities, in some cases, are matters of security, but I can say generally that we have stockpiled very substantial quantities of these commodities.

titles of copper, lead and zinc. All three are held either in the strategic and critical, or in the supplemental stockpiles.

The stocks of copper, lead, zinc and other minerals in the supplemental stockpile have been put there partly by agricultural bartering, or by direct purchases.

This makes sense because there is no force at work today creating any more of these materials. In other words, we are mining nonrenewable resources.

Domestic Source

There are some minerals that just don't lend themselves to practical stockpiling. Iron ore is an illustration, because of its immense bulk and weight and the tremendous consumption of it in this country—which runs around 130,000,000 tons per year, whereas in the case of copper, lead and zinc we use from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 tons annually.

BUT BECAUSE WE HAVE DEVELOPED THE PRACTICAL AND ECONOMIC BENEFICIATION PROCESSES FOR THE TACONITE IRON ORE ON THE MESABIAN RANGE, WE HAVE A DOMESTIC SOURCE OF IRON ORE FOR THE FUTURE.

Canada, of course, is a tremendous supplier of iron ore and is our friendly neighbour. She is next door, and there are good links of transportation between the two countries. Similarly, we shall, I hope, continue to import iron ore from Venezuela, Brazil, Liberia and other countries.

Rare Metals

Q. What about the critical and strategic items chrome, industrial diamonds, graphite, quartz, nickel and tin which we must get from overseas?

A. Well you have picked out the extreme cases in which the known—and I emphasize known—reserves of the United States are indeed meager or in some instances, practically nonexistent. You might add to that category certain types and grades of asbestos and mica.

Now, under present circumstances, with our known reserves in this country and our current production which in some cases is practically nonexistent, it is a perfectly true statement that we rely almost entirely on foreign sources for these commodities.

We are doing something about it. Research in these minerals and metals in this country is getting a lot of attention in the Bureau of Mines, the geological survey and certain other areas of the government.

Private industry is doing a great deal in these fields. For example, the General Electric company, I understand, is now producing a synthetic industrial diamond at a price which is closely competitive with the national product.

In the case of chrome, the Department of the Interior is presently supporting a programme before the Congress which would assist in the maintenance of a small chrome industry in the United States. Nickel comes primarily from Canada, certainly a reliable source.

Research

There is another thing we can do and that is to make a given pound of tin or a given pound of any of these materials do much more work than it now does. That would be the result of research and development.

Q. In view of the increasing consumption, will foreign supplies prove sufficient if foreign governments do not take special steps to discover or produce more sources?

A. First, there is a question of the available capital in these foreign sources or countries.

THE UNITED STATES CAPITAL DIRECTLY INVESTED ABROAD IN 1955, THE LATEST YEAR FOR WHICH WE HAVE FIGURES, SUPPLIED 88 PER CENT OF OUR CRUDE OIL IMPORTS, 96 PER CENT OF ALUMINUM IMPORTS, INCLUDING BAUXITE, 72 PER CENT OF THE COPPER IMPORTS, 85 PER CENT OF THE IRON AND 50 PER CENT OF THE LEAD.

With regard to conservation and husbanding of natural resources, other nations are becoming increasingly aware of the necessity of having efficient mining methods, and extracting as much ore from a given ore body as is possible.

Unworkable

There inevitably must come the day when not only the United States, but perhaps all the nations of the earth will simply run out of some minerals and metals.

But, I refuse to become panicky about that, for I can remember studying chemistry and geology in college, more years ago than I like to remember, and many of the things they worried about then have been

met and cured by research and development.

Q. But the United States still does depend upon foreign sources, ranging from 100 per cent to 25 per cent of the 26 most important materials, ranging from antimony to zinc?

A. Yes. Some of the necessary minerals have not as yet been found in commercial quantities in the continental United States or in the territories and possessions of this country. Therefore, it's obvious we have to buy them elsewhere.

And that's the point some violent protectionists completely overlook, because it is inconceivable to me that if we went up with a high tariff wall again, and shut everybody out, we then could go to country "A" and say "We don't want 18 different items from you, but we do want the one item which we need badly and which you have in plentiful supply." Well, human nature doesn't work that way.

Q. Is shale oil a source we can depend upon as petroleum resources around the world decrease?

Red Claims

A. There are enough shale oil deposits in the western part of the United States alone to carry the country almost into infinity in the matter of petroleum, when this source is put to use.

There have been quite significant results obtained in the last three years of co-operation between the Federal government and private industry.

Q. What about Russian resources? Are Russian statistics easily available or accurate in this field?

A. I should not want to be put in the position of saying that I am prepared to believe everything the Russians publish about themselves.

On the other hand, there are certain unmistakable factors which you can recognise quite easily.

If the Russians had all the copper in all the forms they needed, they wouldn't always be out in the world market trying to buy copper, particularly copper wire.

Q. Are they in much greater need of raw materials and resources than we are?

A. Let me put it this way—they are in much greater need of raw materials, in the sense of developed reserves, than we are, not alone because they do not have the presently discovered reserve base, in easily available locations, but because they are not producing as we are producing from the reserves which are available to us.

In Alaska

Q. Mr. Seaton, you have been in Alaska recently. What do you think Alaska can supply us?

A. Alaska can supply 31 of the items on the strategic and critical list, items which are known today to exist in economically large quantities in Alaska, where production could be economic.

The largest potential reserves of tin of which we know anything in the United States, its territories and possessions are in Alaska. There are tremendous quantities of timber. There are important coal deposits in Alaska.

The oil strike in the Kenai peninsula, the first well of the Richfield Oil Company in that area, was announced to be a 900-barrel-a-day producer.

The revocation of Public Order 82 which was executed over my signature some time ago has opened up the so-called Gubik range, the Gubik dome of natural gas, which so far as the Geological Survey knows, is one of the important natural gas fields in the world.

Resources

The possibilities of hydroelectric sites in Alaska for the manufacture of hydroelectric power are almost limitless.

Q. On the whole—with regard to natural resources—you are optimistic?

A. I haven't wanted anything I have said to imply that I am trying to be a Pollyanna about this field of natural resources, particularly the non-renewable portions of them.

BUT I THINK IT WOULD BE WRONG IF WE GOT THE IDEA THAT WE OUGHT TO LOCK EVERYTHING UP AGAINST SOME INDEFINITE AND INDEFINABLE DAY IN THE FUTURE FOR FEAR WE ARE GOING TO RUN OUT.



GANAPATI, Ganesh, Vinayaka and Vigneswara are the numerous names of the first deity in the Hindu pantheon, whom the devotees propitiate as a path-finder. Originally meant as a military, present of the leader of the "Ganas," the Ganapati festival was turned into a national celebration by Tukar with overtones of militant patriotism. Though Ganapati is an eternal bachelor, painters, sculptors and clay-modellers have lavished him with girl friends. Picture shows Ganapati in the making for Ganpat Utsav falling next week.

Two bodies. Alive and breathing. They whispered to me not to make any noise. The conductor had put them there in sheer kindness, as he had done me.

That was alright but one of the pair breathed asafetida with every breath. "Hing", you know.

Now, I can stand much but not asafetida. So, I came out of the hide-out. By that time, two hundred others had come in.

The conductor glared at me and told me that I deserved nothing better. I told him about the man with the asafetida which made him only angrier.

"What was a little hing in present conditions?" He asked me. I couldn't tell, so stood in silence. The man refused to take any fare from me. A very angry man.

But positively, I couldn't ride in a bus without paying my fare. So, I said that I would get down.

FIFTY VOICES SHOUTED IN UNISON THAT I COULDN'T. I MUST THINK OF NO SUCH THING. YOU SEE, THE SHOUTERS WERE IN FRONT OF ME—BETWEEN ME AND THE EXIT—AND THEY WOULD HAVE TO GET DOWN ON THE STREET IF I WISHED TO GET OUT.

I refused to stay, and an extraordinary general meeting was held to decide the issue. My motion was thrown by a majority of 300 to 1. So, I stayed.

But the victors' joy was a short-lived one. Within ten minutes of their dirty dealing to me, the bus got into a pond and stuck.

It was one of the ponds

IN THE GLOAMIN'

PATTER By ASUDE

LAST AFTERNOON, I WENT ABOUT THE TOWN—AND IN THE DOING OF IT, RODE A BUS. NO TRAM IS AT PRESENT RUNNING, BUT THIS IS NO "DERELICT CITY" AS YOU KNOW, THERE ARE BUSES, AND TAXIS.

What you do not know and have to be told is that this is going to be a "humorous" article. We have to say it here—when we wish to be "humorous."

The outsiders will not understand it. But who cares? I have to think of my own people, or, where shall I be? I had to go out. The eyes were giving trouble and a visit to the oculist had become imperative. So, I picked up an umbrella belonging to one of the maid-servants and hied forth into the wide open—ready for everything.

It was a bright and burning afternoon. But the umbrella was necessary. I had walked out before.

On the outward journey, I took a taxi. I told you before, we have taxis—whatever the Prime Minister says—or not. It was my first visit to this oculist but, I had got a fair idea of the location from a map. Up to the mouth of the lane where I should turn, there was no trouble at all.

But arriving at the should-be turning point, I found no name-sign of the lane on the wall. Where the sign should have been, I saw a poster—a cinema poster—saying: "Peetam-merr... peet-pee-pee." It didn't make sense—leastways, to me—and in any case, it was certainly not

the name of my lane. So what?

So I got down from the taxi to save the meter charge, and made enquiries. A crowd collected and unanimously declared that that was the lane I wanted.

So, I forgot about the "Peet-pee-pee" and walked in. And immediately, I was greeted by a smell. No, I should say, the smell. The smell which made Katherine Mayo famous. About thirty people were sitting on their heels on both sides intently watching something on the ground. The pavement possibly—or, the drain.

Several boys and girls were also intently watching the watchers. A very popular lane, as I could see.

I strode right through the smell and the watchers and made the oculist's house practically in a sprint.

I asked the oculist to give me a quarter of an hour to forget the smell to be fit for his pholous-bolous. He agreed. After all, the lane was his lane. He could do no less.

It was when returning that the notion of taking a bus came to me. I had been reading a lot in the papers about these buses, and wanted some first-hand dope.

On my way to the bus, the rain came. On my umbrella only. The sky was still a burning blue, but still it rained. I felt it on my umbrella.

From the sound, it seemed to rain liquid and solids, too. One little brat on the street yelled out something, pointing at the same time at a balcony high up.

I didn't listen to him, of course. What had I brought an umbrella for if not for such contratemps?

Besides, as I told you, it was no umbrella of mine.



Wife Quits Farmer Who Deeds His Estate To God

TRANQUILITY, N.J. THE Bible teaches that "The earth is the Lord's." Taking the psalms literally, Robert H. Rusby, a retired dairy farmer here, has taken legal steps to return his 24 acres of meadows and woodland in this serene northern New Jersey hamlet to God.

Rusby has consigned his entire farm, including the ground on which his tiny wooden house is built, to God in a notarized deed that has been duly filed in the Sussex county courthouse.

But although Rusby disclaims ownership of the property and refuses to pay taxes, God does not yet have a clear title.

country officials have ruled. Rusby must deliver the deed in person.

In the meantime, he has faced ridicule and disappointment for his gesture.

His wife has left him, his neighbours have fought him, and tax collectors has frustrated him.

Nine years ago, Rusby sold his herd of cows and announced that he was giving the land to God.

stant increase in their share of the local taxes if the lands became tax exempt as a religious institution.

Rusby decided on the unusual real estate transaction in the belief that if all land on earth were turned over to God, and all people were allowed to use it free of charge, the resulting "equal opportunity for all

would end the foolish fighting for the earth."

The 63-year-old farmer, a small, wiry man who lives among tools and piles of cabinet making tools and piles of books, now offers any part of the tract, at no charge, to anyone who will settle on it.

SIGNS READING "SOMETHING FOR NOTHING" AND "GOD'S GIFT TO YOU" ARE POSTED ON THE PROPERTY PROCLAIMING THE OFFER.

"They can build homes, factories, stores, even golf courses if they want, he says.

So far, only William Hasche of near-by, Andover has taken Rusby's offer. He lives in a trailer on the property with his wife and family.

Mrs. Rusby remains unmoved.

She says, "I want my children to have the land some day. I am still not convinced that Robert's idea is good."

By STUART H. LOORY

Philippines Backs Taiwan; Fears Subversion By Reds

MANILA. THE greatest military threat to this region (South East Asia) emanates from Communist China.

The Chinese Communist Army is composed of about 24 million men in the regular force. There are in addition 200,000 public security troops, and an unlimited reserve of trained or partially trained manpower. An estimated 450,000 Chinese Communist troops are deployed in South China.

Of these, some 250,000 are organized into five armies with sup-

NEW ZEALAND: The Communists have made no appreciable dent on New Zealand government and institutions. PAKISTAN: The threat to West Pakistan arises from—

1. Indigenous Communist forces externally supported by international Communism; 2. Russian exploitation of Afghan irredentist (a person or group or party advocating policies for the restoration to their country of territory formerly belonging therein but later lost) claims of Pakistan territory. 3. Some 20,000 Pathan tribesmen active in the north-west border of West Pakistan are

exercises considerable control on the Pan Malay Federation of Trade Unions (PMFTU). There is also an estimated 2,000 insurgent Communist forces operating in Johore, Perak, and in the vicinity of the Betung salient near south Thailand. Moreover, there are approximately 3,200,000 Chinese in these two countries, who are courted by Peking.

In Indonesia

INDONESIA: The Communist threat to Indonesia stems from the:

1. The Partai Komunis Indonesia (PKI), with a membership of some 250,000 and a following of four million supporters in front and trade union organizations under its control. 2. The following are Red Front organizations.

(1) Perpeksi (union of former armed fighters in Indonesia) with a total strength of 200,000 members of whom approximately 80 per cent are pro-Communists.

(2) Pemuda Rakjat (People's Youth), a youth organization with about 200,000 members. (3) Organisasi Pendidikan, Desa (Opd), a local home guard organization with about 10,000 members.

3. In the last general election (1955) over six million voted for the PKI (Communist Party of Indonesia). In the recent Jakarta municipal elections, the PKI increased its vote by 50 per cent as compared with its showing in the same area in the general elections of 1955.

4. Some 2-1/2 million Chinese minority in Indonesia who may be susceptible to Communist influence. Both Red China and Russia have big organizations in this country.

5. The present revolution in Indonesia affords the Communists opportunity for subversion, and for riding high with the victors for further infiltration.

graves threat to South-East Asia security.

This article is his recent review of the Red threat in the area during a seminar on National Security.

By Brig. Gen. Pelagio A. Cruz

Brig. Gen. Pelagio A. Cruz, chief of the National Intelligence Co-ordination Agency—the Philippines counterpart of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency—asserts that Communist China is the

porting artillery formations, are deployed within striking distance of the Southern China border.

Main Threat

Determined primarily by logistics and terrain, it is estimated that the Chinese Communists could make available a total force of about 350,000 troops, organized into seven armies, for an invasion of South-East Asia. With continued Russian aid and improvement in her transportation network, this capability can be increased.

The Chinese Communist Navy is still small, the surface fleet being a little more than a coastal defence force.

BUT THE MAIN THREAT IS POSED BY HER PROGRESSIVELY INCREASING SUBMARINE FORCE, ALL OF SOVIET DESIGN.

The Red Chinese also has a steadily growing air force, which is composed mostly of jet aircraft.

What is disturbing here is the feverish training of air crews and construction of air base complexes which can absorb more aircraft from her allies at a moment's notice.

Should the Chinese Communists use these aforementioned forces to attack the countries contiguous to her, such as the Protocol States (Laos, Viet Nam and Cambodia) and Thailand, the threat to the Philippines is another SEATO member, would take the form of air and limited submarine raids on our own and Allied bases in the Philippines to neutralize these bases as staging areas and supply points for the support of our Allies.

Taiwan

Furthermore, Communist China has an avowed objective of capturing Taiwan.

Should this succeed, an increased threat to the Philippines would result.

FROM TAIWAN, A CHINESE COMMUNIST AMPHIBIOUS ATTACK, ACCOMPANIED BY AIRBORNE OPERATIONS, WOULD BE FEASIBLE.

There is also the overt threat from the Viet Minh forces which total 314,000 regular, irregular and support elements.

This force is capable of defeating the total military forces of South Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos.

The Viet Minh do not have a combat air capability at this time, although reports suggest that Viet Minh personnel are being trained in Communist China as a nucleus of the Viet Minh Air Force.

Because of these tremendous Red forces threatening the region, the Philippines is obliged to appropriate a substantial portion of her budget to maintain a standing force for national security, and for her international commitments.

A Roundup

A brief review of the situation in South-East Asia will give us an idea of the instruments of subversion in the different countries of the region.

AUSTRALIA: The Communist covert activities are mainly infiltration into government and public organizations and economic sabotage through Communist penetration into labour. The greater under-ground threat in Australia is the measure taken by Australia MVD in training agents for work in extraordinary circumstances.

also susceptible to Soviet exploitation.

In East Pakistan the threat stems from the Communist Party which pays special attention to the tribal peoples and the Schedule Castes in the border districts near India. Communists are known to have small arms.

Saving Grace

INDIA: The Communist threat to India stems from the following:—

The Communist Party of India which is the second largest party in the country. Although its numerical strength in the Central Legislature is only about one-twelfth that of the government party in three of the States—the CPI is the largest single opposition party, and in the State of Kerala, it forms the Government.

A saving grace in this country is Prime Minister Nehru's aggressive neutralism, and his adherence of Communism which he brands as an ideology given to force and violence.

CEYLON: The self-styled Peoples' Government of Ceylon, which contains some Communists and fellow travellers, is committed to the neutralist line but has exchanged missions with the Soviet Union and Communist China.

BURMA: Communist dissidents are in virtual control of large areas in Arakan (Burma), adjoining East Pakistan. There are 85,000 mugs in Chittagong district, who are racialist, akin to the people of Arakan, and they can be exploited by Burmese Communists.

THAILAND: Here there are four potential sources for Communist subversion:

1. The outlawed Thai Communist Party and its sympathizers, some of whom took refuge in China and have since cooperated with the Peking regime.

2. Some three million Chinese who form a ready target for Communist subversion.

3. Terrorist bands of the Malay Communist Party who have often taken refuge in the hills and jungles in the Thai Malay provinces adjoining Laos.

4. Some 60,000 Viet Nam refugees, whose activities include the collection of funds for Viet Minh activities, recruiting of refugees for military service, and espionage.

LAOS: The integration of the pro-Communist Pathet Lao forces into the Royal government and the inclusion of two Pathet Lao members in the Cabinet has increased the Communist capability for subversion.

The Neo-Lao Xat, the Communist Front Party, was feverishly campaigning in the recent election of parliament members.

In Cambodia

CAMBODIA: The Khmer Viet Minh, the A. Slep, and the Son NGOO Thanh dissident groups are the most important dissident elements in Cambodia.

They were almost entirely neutralized in 1956, but they still pose a threat for they are vulnerable to subversion.

The Communist Chinese Embassy in Phnom Penh is being used as a base for subversive activities.

SOUTH VIET NAM: About 10,000 Viet Minh forces are believed to have remained in South Viet Nam out of some 95,000 pro-Communist forces that were sent to North Viet Nam after the ceasefire and partition.

In addition an inactive Communist cadre of about 8,000 can be mobilized by Communist for guerrilla purposes.

MALAYA AND SINGAPORE: The Malayan Communist Party

INDIAN FARMERS VISIT U.S.



A GROUP of 20 Farmers' Organisation leaders has reached the United States to begin a four-month study tour.

The trip has been sponsored by the U.S. Technical Co-operation Mission and is intended to help Indian farmers gain first-hand knowledge of U.S. farm, home, and community life and the role of U.S. Farmers' Organizations and extension methods to adapt American practices to the Indian agrarian economy.

The group brought gifts to President Eisenhower which were accepted on his behalf by Mr. Wildy Buchanan, U.S. Department of State Protocol Officer. Here, Mr. G. B. Roddy (right) presents Mr. Buchanan with a necklace worn by Indians.

Indo-Malay Cultural Links Are Age-Old

AN INDIAN TOURIST TO MALAYA WILL NOT FEEL A STRANGER EVEN ON HIS FIRST VISIT TO THE COUNTRY.

The atmosphere, the people, their mode of life would convey to him an air of familiarity.

The reason lies as much in the past as in the present.

There are about 750,000 Indians in Malaya today. Many of them hail from South India and speak Tamil. Their presence in Malaya today is the result of the immigration which began towards the opening years of the Christian era.

Trade, commerce and search

for gold were among the main objects that inspired Indian immigration.

Some records suggest that Indian traders went to Malaya even before Aryans invaded India. Indian shipping had already expanded at the beginning of the Christian era.

The strong prejudice against crossing the sea which existed at one time had already been mollified by the advent of Buddhism. Besides, the understanding of the course of the monsoon winds provided a stimulant to the Indian adventurers abroad.

Indian entry, however, was peaceful and many Indian im-

migrants married the daughters of Malay headmen.

This was quite in contrast with the aggressive imperialism of the Chinese which sought to force the Chinese way of life on the Malays.

According to Sir Richard Winstedt: "It was not China but India that so influenced the spiritual as well as the material life of the Malays that till the nineteenth century they owed nearly everything to her: alphabets, religion, a political system, law, astrology, and medieval medicine, literature, sculpture in stone, metalwork and the weaving of silk."

Old temples are another striking example of Indian workmanship. Buddhist inscriptions in Sanskrit, made as early as the fourth century A.D., bear testimony to the successful dissemination of Indian lore.

Many Hindu religious ideas were incorporated in the institutions of the Malays. Till very recent times, Malay enlightenment ceremony had retained most of the features of a Hindu ritual which included purification and anointment.

Even a Sultan's sword carried the figures of Siva and Mahadevi. Sanskrit, though corrupt, was the language of the court address.

Another sphere, where Indian influence is discernible, is medicine. The wizard-priest, even if he is a Muslim, invokes Siva to discover the spirit responsible for the ailment. Pomegranate was used for tape-worm. Many plants, used for medicinal purposes, bear Sanskrit or Tamil names and were probably brought from India.

Yet another sphere of influence was education. It is recorded that Indian teachers were already spreading knowledge by the beginning of the eighth century A.D. Sanskrit, Tamil, Ramayana and Mahabharata were increasingly becoming familiar to the Malay Sultans who, in strict conformity with the Indian tradition of learning, sat at the feet of missionaries from India. Malay youths were also taught to work in brass, silver and gold and to make weapons. Even today many schools have Tamil for medium of instruction.

The cultural tie between India and Malaya is ancient, and it is to be hoped that future will see it strengthened.

By Dileep Dalal

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U. S. Adventurer Seeks Empire In Central America

TRUJILLO, Honduras. ALTHOUGH the United States tries to be meticulously correct in its relations with native, revolution-prone Latin America, 100 years ago an enterprising American could fluster his way through the Caribbean and, with well-placed bullets, set up his own, private dictatorship.

Witness the case of William Walker, a man from Nashville, who made good in Nicaragua—for a time.

Walker today is just a footnote in the history books. He was one of an adventurous breed—"filibusters," they called them.

The filibusters were soldiers of fortune who, after the Mexican War, started private wars of their own in the West Indies and Central America.

Some sought wealth, others power, while a few claimed their motives were patriotic. These adventurers were part and parcel of the raucous, confused 1850's, a decade in which every red-blooded American was convinced it was the destiny of the United States to expand from the North Pole to Panama and, why not, through all South America.

Walker began his filibustering in 1853 by sailing from San Francisco to Mexico with 45 men and the loudly proclaimed objective "to protect the Mexicans from the Apaches."

The expedition landed at La Paz, the present capital of lower California.

Walker immediately proclaimed the peninsula independent and himself its president. A few days later he formally annexed—on paper—the Mexican State of Sonora.

Within a few months, however, Mexico had organized its troops and harried the filibuster up the peninsula until, with his men starving and numbers reduced, Walker discreetly crossed the border and quietly surrendered to a U.S. Army officer in San Diego.

Returned to San Francisco for trial for breaking the neutrality laws, Walker was acclaimed a great hero, and a sympathetic jury acquitted him.

He was now ready for his next venture—this time to Nicaragua.

Old magazines

Win Friends For America

Chronicle Correspondent

NEW YORK.

Backdate magazines, once a symbol of the dentist's office, are now winning friends for America all over the world, thanks to a former Florida trailer court operator.

To Harry Plissner, a stocky, 57-year-old New Yorker, the success of his nine-month old, person-to-person campaign to get old American magazines into the hands of Europeans and Asians is "phenomenal."

Since October, he has placed more than 600,000 old magazines in spots as distant as Poznan, Poland, and Jakarta, Indonesia.

"At the moment," said Plissner, "there are 50,000 persons in the U.S. and Canada regularly sending magazines to more than 80,000 people in other lands."

Plissner's plan is simplicity itself. Foreigners write to him, asking for magazines. Americans write to him, sending a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Plissner, his wife and a family friend, Mrs. Florence Daniels, pop the overseas request into the American envelope and send it off. With 6,000 to 10,000 requests a week, this keeps them busy.

Right now, Plissner has a crash programme for the State of Kerala in south-west India. He has more than 2,000 requests from Kerala for American magazines.

Soon Plissner will fly to Kerala to deliver 50 bicycles which he hopes will be "a step toward getting some of our reading matter towards the people there who really care about being informed."

Before the end of the year, however, the notorious filibuster was once again on the Nicaraguan coasts with another expedition. In defiance of the orders of an American Navy vessel, he landed at the mouth of the San Juan river.

The captain promptly had him arrested, but this forceful action was set aside by President Buchanan, who freed Walker on the grounds the arrest had taken place on foreign soil.

In 1860, still determined to set up his empire, Walker landed at Trujillo in Honduras.

Presumably, he planned to march overland into Nicaragua. This time it was a British naval captain who went ashore and captured him.

WALKER WAS TURNED OVER TO THE HONDURAN AUTHORITIES WHO TRIED HIM FOR INVASION AND STOOD HIM UP BEFORE A FIRING SQUAD.

Today a slab marks the spot where the adventurer met his end.

It bears merely the words, "William Walker, September 12, 1860."

The Liberal Party in Nicaragua, although currently in power, was facing disaster.

The President offered Walker a large grant of land to bring some men and help him against the Conservative Party forces.

With 56 Americans and 100 Nicaraguan Liberals, he captured the Conservative stronghold in Granada, confiscated the

property of the opposition, and executed those who protested too much.

A new President appointed Walker Secretary of War in the Nicaraguan Cabinet.

WALKER THEN DISBANDED A L L NICARAGUAN FORCES EXCEPT HIS PERSONAL PALANCE AMERICAN AND A FEW MONTHS LATER TRIED AND EXECUTED THE PRESIDENT FOR "TREASON."

In July, 1856, he had himself elected President of Nicaragua. More than a thousand American filibusters swarmed in from the United States, hungry for the land grants Walker was handing out.

His first act was to restore slavery as a legal institution. The south had believed Walker intended to annex Nicaragua to the United States as one more slave-holding state.

The north thought he was trying to save Central America from British domination.

Walker, however, apparently planned to combine all of Central America and Mexico into a personal empire with slavery as its economic base—and to grow rich, himself, in the process.

One Mistake

The filibuster made one fatal mistake. He had riled up Cornelius Vanderbilt, who ever since the gold rush began in 1849, had possessed the monopoly concession of transporting passengers across the Isthmus of Nicaragua, perhaps the quickest east-west route to California.

As part of the concession, Vanderbilt was to pay the Nicaraguan government \$10,000 a year plus a portion of the profits.

But the financier had no intention of paying these fees, and by the time Walker appeared his company owed the Nicaraguan Government a quarter of a million dollars.

Walker, when his demands for payment were ignored, confiscated Vanderbilt's boats, which were used to transport passengers up the San Juan river and across Lake Nicaragua.

Vanderbilt's financial rivals in New York encouraged Walker in this "effrontery." But Walker had picked on the wrong man, apparently.

Vanderbilt used his agents and money to stir up the other Central American countries.

SEVERAL COUNTRIES SENT FORCES TO HELP THE LOCAL NICARAGUAN PATRIOTS WHO WERE RISING AGAINST THE EXCESSES OF WALKER AND HIS PALANCE.

THE FIGHTING THAT FOLLOWED WAS BITTER AND BLOODY.

Walker burned the city of Granada when he was forced to abandon it.

With defeat at hand he quietly withdrew on May 1, 1857, to an American naval ship, the captain of which had acted as mediator in the war.

The End

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500-MILE DASH TO FIND COLOUR OF EYES

PARIS, Marcel Vertes, 65-year-old and Hungarian-born was painting away busily at a portrait of actress Juliette Greco in his Paris studio the other day, when he suddenly put down his brushes in some confusion.

He had been getting on fine, even though he was working from memory, until he came to the eyes. For the life of him he couldn't remember what colour they ought to be.

There was only one thing to do and Vertes did it.

He caught the first train to the Cap d'Antibes 500 miles away, where Juliette was vacationing with movie magnate Darryl Zanuck, took a good long look at the famous eyes and caught the next train back to Paris.

The painting, incidentally, was commissioned by Zanuck who now appears to be firmly reinstated as Juliette's very good friend.

How much he paid, no one will say, but since Vertes picks his sitters from such big money names as Mme. Onassis, Mme. Stravoski, Natchos, Gloria Vanderbilt and Helena Rubenstein, it won't be for chicken feed.

A QUIET WEEK, BUT THAT DOESN'T MEAN YOU WON'T MAKE PROGRESS.

CONCENTRATE ON CLEARING UP PROBLEMS AND DEALS LEFT OVER FROM EARLIER IN THE MONTH. YOU WILL FIND IT A PROFITABLE TIME IF YOUR BIRTHDAY FALLS IN SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER OR NOVEMBER OF ANY YEAR.

CAPRICORN

DEC. 21—JAN. 19.

Your enthusiasm for a new undertaking will improve your standing with those in authority.

Good progress can now be made in your business or occupational affairs. Wednesday being especially favourable for a new enterprise.

A clash of older and younger viewpoints may lead to tension but will not upset your major plans.

AQUARIUS

JAN. 20—FEB. 18

Though much tied down by routine work you will enjoy one or two journeys on business this week.

Correspondence begun now may set in motion a profitable new scheme.

Letters, messages or offers that come your way mid-week seem to be sound and hold promise of good fortune in the next few days.

PISCES

FEB. 19—MARCH 20

Do not waste your energies on a number of double projects, but concentrate on one thing at a time.

You will be very active this week, but you should watch for quarrels which could have serious consequences.

On the business side, you will probably make a deal that may bring handsome profits in the near future.

ARIES

MARCH 21—APRIL 20

Though you have a just complaint it will be a case where silence is golden.

By sharing a responsibility with a younger person you will help both yourself and him—or her.

Look for a pleasant surprise in your social circle midweek. Financial luck at its best on Thursday.

TAURUS

APRIL 21—MAY 20

Your should be an active energetic week resulting in considerable improvement in your personal as well as business affairs.

You may hear some news of a confidential nature, or an unforeseen event may bring about a favourable change.

Be cautious, however, about disclosing your secrets and plans to others—someone may throw cold water on a promising idea around Friday.

GEMINI

MAY 21—JUNE 20

If in business, an important journey may have to be taken, and its outcome should show handsome profits.

Much can be gained this week through team work, and in co-operation with others.

Midweek should prove to be highly profitable, if you are alert and ready to seize business or partnership opportunities that are offered to you.

CANCER

JUNE 21—JULY 20

Little to worry about financial or business side of life this week.

Personal affairs though tend to reach a crisis round about Monday.

You may find that some trusted friend has been acting behind your back or takes sides against you.

HITCH YOUR WAGON

By 'Libra'

Sept. 14 to 20

The money position will be good and a windfall may materialise in the last two days.

LEO

JULY 21—AUGUST 20

Past neglect of a domestic matter will call for immediate attention.

The effort put in will, however, be rewarded.

In dealing with others take

FAVOURABLE DAYS FOR

Buying:	
Business Deals	Wednesday
Personal Purchases	Tuesday
Selling	Saturday
Entertainments	Tuesday
Sport	Sunday

care not to upset established tradition.

An idea for entertainment may misfire at weekend for no fault of yours.

VIRGO

AUG. 21—SEPT. 22

Good news, messages or mail may change your viewpoint—increasing your optimism for the future.

Events of pleasant nature are likely around Tuesday, when your pocket-book, work or occupational interests may get a surprise uplift.

Good tidings come through social channels, in business with friends abroad or partnership ventures during the later half of the week.

LIBRA

SEPT. 23—OCT. 23

You get down to a job this week that you have been putting off—and perhaps with satisfying results.

Make use of prevalent goodwill to sort out your job or financial problems—plan for the next few months.

Ideas of travel or change-over may be successfully pushed forward midweek.

Socially, you make contacts that help you to mount the ladder of success in the days to come.

SCORPIO

OCT. 24—NOV. 22

It will be well for you to make any business or domestic changes that you have in mind at the moment.

Act on your own intuitions; don't waste time in formulating plans.

If you delay now, you may have to meet with unexpected setbacks later.

Take no risks in dealings with others where money and belongings are concerned in the last two days.

SAGITTARIUS

NOV. 23—DEC. 21

Events this week will lead to professional advancement and ultimate fulfilment of a cherished ambition.

It will pay you to compromise your differences with a partner or business associate midweek.

News you receive on or about Thursday will help you to advance your travel or household plans.

The money picture takes a turn for the better this week-end.

'LIBRA' ANSWERS YOUR QUERIES

K. P. Mehta (Bombay): How is 1959 for my business and financial affairs? Will I be able to make progress?

Your dasa period during 1959 is mixed and will bring many ups and downs.

January, April and September are good from the business angle, while February and October are propitious for your money matters.

Take care, however, when signing important documents in May and August.

Speculation is not at all advised especially during these two months.

R. M. M. (Poona): When shall I be out of litigation? You have not put Saturn in your chart who should be in your sixth house.

Saturn's sub-period is not favourable and your affairs are likely to improve from March next.

One of your family members seems to be working secretly against you in the litigation.

Better consult a competent astrologer for further details in this important matter.

H. L. M. (Delhi): What are my financial prospects? Will I be ever free from monetary worries?

Lord of the second house is in the twelfth house. Saturn is aspecting the second house.

from the eighth house. Jupiter, karak for money matters, is strong in the ten house and is aspecting the second house.

Hence your financial prospects are mixed but you will always be helped by your strong Jupiter in times of need and difficulties.

You have not given your dasa period but you are likely to get some important news in November next if your ruling dasa confirms the same.

G. K. M. (Sangli), C. M. Sampat (Agra) and V. L. M. (Bombay):

No questions can be answered without a complete horoscope.

Please get your horoscopes cast and ask again enclosing your detailed chart together with degrees of planets and remaining dasa at birth.

BLONDIE

by CHIC YOUNG



WESTINGHOUSE, GIBBS ENTER HALL OF FAME

THE bronze busts of two 19th century Americans who differed widely in their interests and personalities during their lifetime now share adjoining locations in the long, curving colonnade of New York University's Hall of Fame.

Joseph Willard Gibbs, and George Westinghouse are the 94th and 95th Americans to be thus honoured since the dedication of the colonnade in 1901.

When he dreamed of a shrine to immortalise great Americans, Dr. Henry M. MacCracken, then chancellor of New York University, wished it to be truly national in spirit.

Without Pay

He was only 37 when his work was the subject of a lecture given a group of European scientists by the brilliant British physicist Clerk Maxwell.

The Choice

Among the sculptures sharing the wind and rain between the white columns, therefore, are those of artists and explorers, 12 former Presidents of the United States, naturalists, scientists, patriots and others, who blazed trails others have followed.

His Works

Until 1879 he concentrated on

describing the principles of the thermodynamics of fluids, and a monograph on the equilibrium of heterogeneous substances.

Later came his study in Vector Analysis, adapted to the needs of mathematical physicists, followed by work in the field of optics.

The inscription on Gibbs' plaque in the Hall of Fame is his characteristic statement, "one of the principal objects in theoretical research is to find the point of view from which the subject appears in its greatest simplicity."

Outspoken

On the George Westinghouse plaque are his words, "If someday they say of me that in my work I have contributed something to the welfare and happiness of my fellow men, I shall be satisfied."

Westinghouse has been called the "father of American power generation," but what is even more evident as one surveys his life is the power he generated personally.

Born in 1846, he significantly changed the worlds of transportation and illumination, through his own inventions or those of others which he developed.

For almost the first 20 years of his life, however, he seems to have successfully concealed both his ability and his energy.

Inventor

His mind, however, was otherwise occupied. He had one patent already to his credit, and on the strength of that, a mind teeming with ideas, and intermittent wages earned in his father's machine shop, he married.

As time went on, his inventions included a system of electric railway signals and interlocking switches; the electrical locomotive; and the friction apparatus which absorbs shock between railroad cars.

These included the practical utilisation of alternating current and its distributive system; machinery for generating electricity from water power; the steam turbine for electric power generation and marine propulsion; and a system for distributing natural gas.

By the time of his death in 1914, he held a total of 381 patents and had founded 60 companies.

Transformer

Almost all of his accomplishments followed the same pattern: He saw a need and devised a way to fill it.

Even when building on the work of someone else, this same brilliantly practical genius was at work.

He learned, for instance, that alternating current would make possible the long-distance transmission of electricity, but no fully suitable transformer had yet been devised to permit its use.

Westinghouse investigated existing transformers, bought the patent of that which seemed to him best, and put it through a series of rigorous tests. He concluded that the idea was good, but the mechanism faulty.

He "then sat down," so goes the story, "drew a rough design and handed it to his assistant with orders to build a new transformer along those lines."

King Idris Does Tightrope Act

Chronicle Correspondent CAIRO.

THE most amazing tightrope act in the Middle East today is being performed by 69-year-old King Idris of Libya.

With astonishing success so far—he somehow manages the incredible feat of remaining firmly linked to the West, politically correct with the Soviets and officially neutral in the bitter intramural squabbles that embroil the other Arab nations.

The Libyan monarch has gratefully accepted dol. 72,000,000 worth of British and American help during the past year.

With the full consent of the Libyan Government, the U.S. maintains 14,000 Americans to operate its dol. 100,000,000 strategic air base, Wheelus Field, seven miles east of Tripoli.

At bases in eastern Libya, the British now have about a regiment and a half of infantry and some armoured units, once part of the Tenth Armoured Division.

There have been a few minor tiffs between Cairo and Idris; 18 months ago when the Libyans expelled the Egyptian military attaché for allegedly plotting against the Government.

"Since Libya became an independent nation in 1951, at least a half-dozen Egyptian diplomats and military attaches have been sent home for one reason or another.

LOK SABHA WON'T SUCCUMB TO CRY OF 'WOLF'

THE Japanese Diet, the French Chamber of Deputies and the Italian Senate have often figured as boxing rings for members, many times, with no holds barred.

There the contestants were of equal status and there was at least the dignity of meeting men "worthy of their steel."

But what was witnessed in the Uttar Pradesh Assembly last week was the spectacle of dignified legislators first defying the Marshal of the House and then resisting removal by the police.

After the arrest of several members of the Opposition parties, who are leading a food satyagraha, was announced by the Speaker, Mr. Raj Narain, a Socialist member, wanted to know why they were arrested under Sec. 151 of the Indian Penal Code (being in an assembly of five or more after it had been commanded to disperse). He also wanted the Government to explain why food hoarders were not brought to book under various sections of the I.P.C.

Disorderly

The Speaker said that if the Chief Minister wanted to clarify the first point raised by Mr. Raj Narain he could do so. The Chief Minister said that he had nothing to say as the authorities had done what they thought proper.

On this Mr. Raj Narain announced "as a protest we have decided to walk out," and accused the Government of obscenity, obscuring food policy and said they had "trodden under foot the rights of the people."

The Speaker, interrupting, told Mr. Raj Narain that he could not make the House a propaganda forum and asked him to resume his seat.

When Mr. Raj Narain continued his speech, the Speaker warned him that he would have to name him.

But it had no effect and Mr. Raj Narain was further accusing the Government of obscenity and asked to leave the House. But Mr. Raj Narain refused to quit.

The Chief Minister moved that Mr. Raj Narain be debarred from participating in the proceedings of the House for 15 days.

Mr. Raj Narain then put forth a counter-motion that the Chief Minister be debarred from the House for a month and that he must resign.

The Chief Minister's motion was carried by a voice vote. When Mr. Raj Narain wanted a division, the Speaker ruled

that on such motions no divisions were granted.

He then adjourned the House for ten minutes, and ordered the Marshal to take out Mr. Raj Narain.

Mr. Raj Narain then got on the dais and began addressing the vacant House.

FOR A SHORT WHILE HE ALSO OCCUPIED THE SPEAKER'S CHAIR.

When the Marshal came up he lay prostrate surrounded by some Socialist members. The Marshal then brought a posse of police and removed the resisting Socialist members from the House.

In Lok Sabha

In the Lok Sabha the next day several Opposition members wanted to move an adjournment motion on these happenings in the U.P. Assembly, which they characterised as failure of democracy.

Mr. G. B. Pant, Home Minister, opposing the motion pointed out that the Speaker's rulings must be observed, unreservedly and said that democracy is outraged when the laws of the land are violated in an organised manner, and it is throttled when the proceedings of the Assembly are conducted in a manner opposed to elementary principles of decorum and dignity.

The Lok Sabha Speaker ruled out the adjournment motions.

HE SAID THAT IF THE SPEAKER OF THE U.P. ASSEMBLY HAD NOT EXERCISED THE RIGHT TO GET THOSE WHO OBSTRUCTED THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE REMOVED, THEN DEMOCRACY WOULD HAVE BROKEN DOWN.

The Opposition members have



"May I suggest this one — scarlet edged with black, to match madam's finger nails."

decided to keep out of the U.P. Assembly.

On this the next day there was again discussion in the Lok Sabha.

The Speaker Mr. Anant Sayan Ayyangar said he would not uphold the minority in U.P. Assembly which was trying to cow down the majority.

He ruled out the adjournment motions on the issue.

It is unthinkable what kind of protest Mr. Raj Narain—and

THE WEEK'S EVENTS

his colleagues in the U.P. Assembly—wanted to register after he had been asked by the Speaker to leave the House.

Lohia Code

Anybody who voluntarily and knowingly defies any law or ruling must, as a civilised man, be ready to take willingly the consequences.

Many satyagrahis under Mahatma Gandhi did this. But once the law takes its course the individual must submit to it implicitly. Gandhiji was a model, disciplined prisoner during all his incarcerations and his advice to his followers was to behave in a disciplined way and not hamper the authorities in the execution of their duties.

But the Socialists seem to have another code of conduct. In a letter to the general secretary of the Party, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia recently said that the organisers of the food agitation "must EITHER MIX UP THEIR AGITATION WITH SOME INCIDENTS WHICH ARE NOT WHOLLY NON-VIOLENT IN ORDER TO ARRIVE AT QUICK SOLUTIONS AND ATTRACT NATIONAL ATTENTION OR SEE THEIR MOVEMENT PETERING OUT IF THEY STICK TO NON-VIOLENCE."

Mr. Raj Narain and his colleagues seem to have tried in their resistance to the Marshal of the U.P. Assembly to "attract national attention," according to the instructions of their boss, probably because their movement was likely to peter out.

This seems to be evident, because the bumper crop that is due to come to the State shortly is already bringing down the prices of food grains in U.P. and the movement would have lost its vitality within weeks.

That is also probably why when Mr. J. B. Kripalani, the P.S.P. leader saw Dr. Sampurnanand, the latter turned down the proposal for calling a meeting of Opposition leaders, who

were once invited by him but now were not available—being either under arrest or carrying on the food agitation.

But Mr. Raj Narain's antics and those of his colleagues in the U.P. Assembly will go down on record as unique in the history of Indian State legislatures.

New Party

Meanwhile a Delhi paper reports that the formation of a united democratic leftist Opposition party in Parliament is delayed by the absence of Mr. Indulal Yagnik who is in jail for the Martyrs' Memorial satyagraha in Ahmedabad.

During the last session of Parliament leaders of a number of Opposition parties had generally agreed on the formation of a united party, under the leadership of Mr. J. B. Kripalani.

To begin with it was to have a membership of 40—P.S.P. 19, United Progressive 14 and Ganatantra Parishad 7.

Now the membership is expected to go up to 50, as some Independents and People's and Workers' Party members are expected to join.

Some of Lohia's partymen are also likely to join, though the Socialists' organisational wing is against it.

At present the 30-member Communist Group under Mr. S. A. Dange is the largest single Opposition group in the Lok Sabha.

The proposed new party, which may be called United Socialist or Democratic Socialist Party, may also encourage merger of non-Communist leftist parties in the State legislatures. This seems to have been the urgent wish of Mr. Lohia.

The Lok Sabha has more than 120 members in the Opposition. Ahmedabad satyagrahis have started squatting at the "Martyrs' Memorial" site without food in anticipation of arrest by the police. One day last week they were allowed to sit more than 16 hours there, while the police arrested some satyagrahis and several of the public who entered the curfew area.

Among the 63 Maharashtra Janata Parishad satyagrahis, who were fast fasting, there were 32 women.

The tactics of the police seem to have been a puzzle to the agitators.

Meanwhile, however, the Parishad has announced that it would take a referendum of all the adult citizens of Ahmedabad on the demand for a separate Gujarat State to convince Prime Minister Nehru, according to Mr. Jayant Datta, M.L.A. Bombay, who is chairman of the Martyrs' Memorial action committee.

PROBABLY IT WOULD BE BETTER FOR THE PARISHAD TO TRY TO REACH AN AGREEMENT WITH THE SAMYUKTA MAHARASHTRA SAMITI OVER THE FUTURE OF BOMBAY CITY AND THE DANGS, AND FOR THE SAMITI TO REACH A FRESH AGREEMENT WITH THE PARISHAD ABOUT WHAT EVER NEW SET-UP THEY WANT IN PLACE OF THE PRESENT BILINGUAL STATE OF BOMBAY.

That would help to convince Parliament that there is some agreement between the parties with regard to what they demand; it would also avoid bothering Parliament again and again with slippery problems like those of Bombay City and Vidarbha.

Barometer

All this may not be so easy as to take a ballot in Ahmedabad city only. But these are the pre-requisites which the Centre may insist upon for any reconstruction of the issue of reorganisation of the present Bombay State.

But all one sees is the organised violation of laws of the land in the guise of satyagraha—an outrage against democracy as Mr. G. B. Pant said.

The Press Registrar's second annual report on the circulation trends of newspapers for the year 1957 presented by Dr. B. V. Keswar, Information and Broadcasting Minister, last week to the Lok Sabha makes interesting reading.

The general increase in circulation was much lower.

Farm workers show a greater tendency to work beyond 45 than do those in non-agricultural industries.

While only one-tenth of males in the age range 14-64 are engaged in agriculture, the proportion is nearly one-fourth at ages 65-69 and almost one-third at ages 70 and over.

Most older employed people work full time, the proportion of full-time workers being two-thirds for the men and more than half for the women.—Reuters

Retirement Postponed

MANY Americans continue to work beyond their 65th birthday, statisticians of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company report.

According to estimates by the Bureau of the Census, in March, 1957, more than half of the male population in the age group 65-69 were still working; even at the ages 70-74, the proportion was practically two-fifths, but at ages 75 and over it was only one-sixth.

The proportion of women in the labour force at the older

ulation is noted in several languages.

But the fall from 10 to 17 per cent in the circulation among the linguistic groups of Malayalam, Marathi, Punjabi, Gujarati and Tamil—in descending order—probably has a story to tell.

Maharashtra, Punjab and Gujarat are in the throes of linguistic controversies, either for State language or Separate States. Malayalam is the language of Kerala, ruled by the Communists.

Tamil is the language of the Madras State where the Dravid Kazhagam leader, Mr. E. V. R. Nalcker, is asking for an independent Tamil Nadu outside the Union of India.

If newspaper circulation is the barometer of public interest in the controversies raging in the States, does this fall indicate lesser public support to the various linguistic or other movements in these States?

B. G. L.

THE Madras Regiment, one of the oldest Regiments of the Indian Army, will be celebrating its 200th anniversary and a Reunion at the Madras Regimental Centre from September 15 to 17.

General S. M. Shrinagesh, formerly Chief of the Army staff, who is the Colonel of the Regiment will be the guest of honour at the three-day celebrations which will commence with a memorial service at the War Memorial which stands at a prominent crossing in Wellington.

The Madras Regimental Centre to the memory of the officers and men of the Madras Regiment who died in action.

There will be regimental sports, a variety show and a number of social meets where the young and the old, the serving and retired personnel of the Regiment, the war veterans and the new recruits will meet to revive their memories of 200 years of battle scarred glories.

General Shrinagesh, himself now an ex-serviceman, will take the salute at an Attestation Parade which marks the end of a long and tough training given at the Centre to the recruits which is carried at the Attestation Parade.

As symbolic of their loyalty to the Regiment the recruits take a grain of salt from a silver bowl which is carried at the Attestation Parade.



Indrani doing a piece from Gita Govinda in Orissi dance style. She is picturing Krishna playing on the flute. Note the peculiar bend and slant of the Orissi technique.

She Presents Orissi Dance

THE Indian Council for Mental Hygiene is sponsoring a series of lectures by the well-known Indian dancer, Indrani Rahman, on the 19th and 21st September in the city to raise funds for their Council and Institute.

The Council was founded in 1944 for the conservation and promotion of positive mental health in India and for the early detection and treatment of behaviour and personality problems and character disturbances among adults and children, and problems of maladjustment between human beings.

In dances of India, Indrani will present her favourite Bharata Natyam pieces, and for the first time, the Vinayaka Kaus thubam.

In former times, Devadasis commenced their Bharata Natyam recitals with Kausthubams; short prayers chanted to the deities, and depicted through pure dance and abhinaya, preceding Alarippu.

The programmes also include Mohini Attam, the feminine dance mode of Kerala, which was taught to Indrani by Srimati T. Chinnamma Amma at the Kerala Kalamandalam, under the supervision of the late Mahakavi Vallathol.

Orissi, the ancient classical

Yusuf College Celebrations



The Gujarati Sahitya Mandal of the Yusuf College celebrated its Silver Jubilee last week with a programme of music, drama and dances. Photo shows the elite present on the occasion. Seated left to right are Prof. B. B. Trivedi, Principal P. S. Rege, Manibhai H. Patel, Ishwarlal Sukhodai, Mr. Desai and Miss Mina Desai, Secretary of the Mandal.

MADRAS REGIMENT'S 200th ANNIVERSARY

They also take an oath to the President and the country.

The oath is administered by the Regimental priest. After the Attestation Parade the recruits become full fledged soldiers and are posted to the various battalions of the Madras Regiment.

The origins of the Madras Regiment go back to 1758, exactly two hundred years ago, when the French had attacked the British on the Coromandel coast and raised a siege on the fort of Madras.

Then the British Government of Madras formed the first regular Madras Battalion.

In the seventy years that followed more battalions were raised till their number increased to fifty-two in 1826.

The Regiment was originally called the Madras Native Infantry to distinguish it from the British Regiments.

In 1836 it was known as the Madras Infantry. In 1903 the Carnatic Infantry and in 1922 the 3rd Madras Regiment which was ultimately disbanded six years later.

The Regiment was reformed in 1942 during World War II, and acquired its present name of the Madras Regiment in 1950.

During the early days Robert Olive and Col. Wellesley (later known as the Duke of Wellington) personally led some of these Regiments and spoke

highly of their achievements. About the Regiment Col. Wellesley wrote, "I cannot write in too strong terms of the conduct of the troops. The Infantry is the best I have seen in India, excepting our own; the troops behaved admirably, the Sepoys, astonished me."

Work Abroad

In the years that followed the Madras Regiment saw jungle fighting in the first and second Burma Wars.

They took part again in the third Burma War and won not less than 28 military honours by 1919.

The glorious exploits of the Madras Regiment in far and distant battlefields of China, Pegu and Burma; Afghanistan, Baghdad, Mesopotamia and Persia; East Africa and Kilimanjaro won for the Regiment a wide and undying fame.

After the Regiment had been reformed General Auchinleck, the then Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, wrote in 1944 to the Commanding Officer of one of the Battalions of the Regiment, "As the oldest Regiment in the Indian Army the Madras Regiment has a great record of bravery and of long and faithful service."

"Now that the Regiment has been reformed and is again seeing service on the battlefields of Burma, I am sure it will once more take its place on the right of the lines and prove that the men of Madras are as good soldiers today as they were two hundred years ago."

Since Independence the Madras Regiment has performed excellent service in quelling the disturbances in Delhi, Bengal and Bihar.

For this the Regiment won the praise and appreciation of Prime Minister Nehru and the then Governor-General of India Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten.

Some battalions of the Regiment took part in the Jammu and Kashmir operations where they won one Maha Vir Chakra and eight Vir Chakras.

WITH THE REORGANISATION OF THE ERSTWHILE INDIAN STATE FORCES IN 1951 BATTALIONS FROM THE TRAVANCORE AND THE MYSORE AND COCHIN FORCES WERE MERGED WITH THE MADRAS REGIMENT.

The Madras Regimental Centre, ten miles below Ootacamund, housed in the Wellington barracks built in 1880 is the home of the Madras Regiment where recruits coming mainly from the States of Andhra, Mysore, Madras and Kerala are trained for the Regiment.

The training is spread over 44 weeks and is divided into pre-basic training, basic training and camp training.

Training

During the pre-basic training period recruits are introduced to the disciplined life of infantrymen through physical training; elementary drill; general education; lectures on discipline, interior economy, regimental history, hygiene and sanitation; and simple exercises in observation. The basic military training includes advanced Physical Training; Drill; Education; Map Reading; Weapon Training; Battle positions; Field Engineering and other allied subjects.

At each stage recruits are required to pass a test where they get their grading. Finally, at the end of the training period a full dress camp is held where the recruits live under arduous war-like conditions.

The Regimental Centre thus aims to train recruits to become efficient soldiers, physically fit, disciplined, courageous and proud of their Regiment which has had a long and glorious tradition.

Hence in the words of General S. M. Shrinagesh, Colonel of the Regiment, the Madras soldier "is a man of physical courage; a competent man with a high sense of honour and duty; and can always be relied upon to hold on to the last against desperate odds."

THEY RESERVE THE RIGHT TO RESUME THE

By John H. Martin

TESTS AT ANY TIME, BUT IT USUALLY TAKES ALMOST A YEAR TO PREPARE SUCH TESTS.

Kruschev's drive to try to obtain an East-West meeting of chiefs of government is understandable although it never has been determined just what he hopes to attain in such a session.

A summit meeting with President Eisenhower and other Western leaders would give prestige to Krushchev.

And the bold new Premier needs such prestige even though there is no break in the old issues that separate East and West.

THE PRESSURES THAT OPERATE AGAINST KRUSCHEV ARE OLD ONES THAT THE COMMUNISTS NEVER HAVE SOLVED — FARM TROUBLES.

Despite the great strides done with the launching of the Sputniks, the Russian Reds never have made good on their promise to give a big break to the consumer masses.

Farm Output Will Be Test For Krushchev

NEW YORK. NIKITA KRUSCHEV is a very stubborn man. He still sends notes to the West despite Secretary of State John Foster Dulles' accusation that Russia is debauching peace-making processes.

People inside Russia as well as Westerners marvel at the great energy displayed by this short, chunky man. He is full of words. He delights in making what are represented as off-the-cuff speeches needing the West.

The Soviet Premier is the one who sometime ago bristly said that the Russians would "bury" the Western concept of government.

More recently he referred confidently to growing Russian power when he said of the West "we're stepping on your tail."

Krushchev's statements are presented very casually. But even if they are not so spontaneous as he would have the West believe they still are just threats and promises. What is his own position? What chance does he have to make good on his promises?

The Tests

The former shepherd and coal miner who did not become literate until late in his teens is a man who wields tremendous power on the world stage.

But, as with any man in the Soviet hierarchy, big pressures also are operating against him.

The Premier currently is enjoying favour outside his country with his proclaimed goal of getting everybody to ban nuclear weapons tests.

By John H. Martin

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City Sports Round Up

By EDDIE

THE Golwalla Water-polo League concluded on Sunday with newcomers to the tournament, National Sports Club 'A' winning at first bidding the Maharashtra Vijayadev Cup at the expense of the holders, P.M. Hindu Baths 'A'.

It was no doubt unkind on the part of the referee to overlook deliberate attempts by foul attackers.

The winners took advantage of this weakness to block the opposing forwards attempts.

The referee Ali Merchant did send players out for brief periods, but the infringements that were overlooked were far too numerous to allow any scope for constructive tactics.

The general supervision during the league left much to be desired. But players have realised that the referee's decision is final and it is no use arguing about it.

Coming to more pleasant things, I must say that marksmanship was pretty good.

Take for instance the top marksman of the league, Suresh Desai, who scored 40 goals in the eight games played. These included five hat-tricks. Consistently good scorers for the last two seasons have been Shyam Bajaj and Jimmy Bhargava, who stood second and third in the scorers tally this year.

Promoted

Excitement was high at Parel in the First Division of the Bombay Football League where Phoenix were fighting to gain second place in the play-off league.

By virtue of their one-one draw with the leaders, Matunga Athletic, they kept Francis Goans in the third place. It is Matunga Athletics and Phoenix Mills who now move to Cooperage next season.

And readers will remember my prediction early this season that Phoenix Mills would do

well because of their constant practice, coaching and teamwork. Coach Govind deserves a word of praise for his fine work, while the Ruiahs deserve congratulations for promoting sport all round, especially among young men. They have not tried to secure stars for their team, but boys who have just left schools or colleges.

Neck To Neck

Competition seems to be neck to neck in most events in our city. There seems to be very little disparity. Sydenham College retained the Inter-College Badminton championship by the bare margin of two points.

Ruia and St. Xavier's shared the runners-up trophy with 11 points each.

There is quite a galaxy of talent among the Colleges. Nandu Nataraj, our Thomas Cup representative, Parimal Trivedi, Ramesh Chandra, Ajay Thakore, A. I. Shaikh, S. C. Sekhri, show promise among the men.

While Naina Mullick, Pushpala Malwankar, Anuradha Thakkar, Viloo Irani, Myrtle Stevens, Vasanti Alder, Khurshid Merchant and Sudesh Minocha were prominent among the women competitors.

Twice in these columns I mentioned that Miss Sudesh Minocha would move up in the badminton ladder.

She didn't take long. She bagged the Collegiate women's singles title at her first bidding. She travelled way down to Poona to win another title in an open tournament two days later.

Thrilling Win

The Kanga League Cricket 'A' division title is almost certain to be in Dadar Union's bag. On Sunday, against the Islam Gymkhana at the latter's ground Dadar Union scored a sensational victory against time.

With a first innings lead of nine runs, they declared for three wickets and then skittled their opponents for just 78 runs.

Left to get 70 runs for victory in 39 minutes left for the

closure. M. K. Mantri and V. R. Amliadi went out for runs, singles mostly, to score the winning run in the last over of the day.

Dadar Union have to thank seam bowlers, Vithal Patil, and Narayan Patil, also M. K. Mantri for his allround performance.

Cycle Race

The State Cycling season made an auspicious start, last Sunday. This meet happened to be a happy reunion for local cyclists. Mr. Sohrab H. Bhooch, President of the National Cyclists' Federation, who has been the centre of a big controversy these past two years, was personally present to see this happy reunion. It is best that all sports organisations sink their differences for the betterment of sport and the nation.

Guested Pastakla won the 25 mile massed start race from among a field of 25 starters.

Harwood League

There have been no upsets in the fight for top honours in the Harwood Football League and the only two points separate the two top teams, Western Railway and Tatas, but the latter have a better goal average which might ultimately decide the fate of the trophy.

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Retirement Postponed

NEW YORK. MANY Americans continue to work beyond their

TEJI-MANDI ENTERS POWER POLITICS

Cashing on crisis has become the recognised code in power politics.

Cash or crash was the terrible alternative in old-time wars. But the bulls and bears of the Stock Exchange hit upon the idea of 'Teji-Mandi' operations to hedge profits and edge losses. Politicians, especially of the power blocs, who are keen students of political trends and public sentiments, see the vast potentialities of 'Teji-Mandi' and incorporate the same in war politics.

Limited war or calculated risk is the new label they have given, and this strategy which gives a pep to the cold war also prevents it from assuming the dangerous proportion of 'brinkmanship'.

The advantage of this device is that you can save your face even in a retreat. It is a handy or, to a prepared position. And even after retreat, you can claim victory. In the Lebanon crisis and its solution, both the power blocs claimed victory and there was none to dispute it. Americans hailed it as their triumph, because the U.N. General Assembly, as in the case of Kashmir, declined to name the aggressor. But the Soviets remained undaunted and claimed the Dag Mission as a feather in their cap.

What a contrast to the Anglo-French 'Suezide' which made Eden eat the dust of the desert and quit his high office!

Proving Ground

ANOTHER overwhelming merit in these 'protective' wars undertaken in the furtherance of Eisenhower's Doctrine for the Middle East, Truman's Doctrine for the Far East and the Mutual Assistance pacts of Dulles is that it enables the power blocs to fight their battles in somebody else's country and test their latest weapons. Thus it furnishes a proving ground for the conventional and nuclear arms.

The Korean War brought in the latest American and Soviet weapons and the U.S. Forces were able to measure their strength with Communist M.I.G.s which first came into the picture, fighting the war to the last. Pakistani war-mongers threaten to cross the cease-fire line in Kashmir with full confidence that if hostilities break out, it will be a limited war confined to Kashmir, and nobody will touch the Pakistani soil.

The policy of power blocs angling for bases in satellite or friendly countries is obvious. Arms aid is a cheap price for gaining jumping-off ground to 'contain' one's enemy. Russia was able to penetrate into the Mediterranean because of friendly relations with Egypt and Syria. Lebanon crisis showed the might of U.S. mobilisation on a global scale, and that was made possible because the American forces were able to make a bee-line to friendly Turkey.

CRISIS TRAVELS FASTER THAN ASIAN FLU AND HARDLY HAD THE WAR DRUM ECHOES FROM LEBANON AND JORDAN FADED, THAN THE FORMOSAN STRAIT WAS ABLAZE.

The artillery attacks and aerial dogfights in Quemoy and other off-shore islands in Chinese waters threaten to take a grave turn. The activities of the U.S. Seventh Fleet in escorting Taiwanese vessels to the embattled Quemoy look as if America's frontier extends across the Pacific to the China sea. Mao's China is out to break the American political blockade and win recognition as a world power in the United Nations. Though China has received Soviet arms, including atomic warheads, Pentagon considers that hostilities will not extend beyond the Formosan sector and that Russia will not openly butt in.

Shadow Fight

ONE characteristic feature of the limited war is that it gives good opportunity for shadow fight. In Ramayana, the story is told how Rama took umbrage behind a tree and shot Vali, the powerful monkey adversary. Though Vali before his death admonished Rama on this unethical fight and the pandits subsequently evolved the concept of 'Dharma Yud-dah', the rules of war have changed with changing time and weapons.

In Korea, the Soviet were not officially present before the 'UN' presence, but their jets and pilots helped the Chinese forces. Similarly in the China affair, the Soviet will be the power behind Mao's trial of strength. But one does not know when a limited war will turn into a worldwide conflagration of nuclear disparity, spelling attrition of humanity.

It is in this context of peril that Nehru has proposed the Panchsheel way of solving the issue.

Though the U.N. Charter is a blueprint for world peace, its purpose has been defeated by regional pacts like NATO, SEATO, Baghdad and Warsaw. Western Allies have formed

these pacts to resist the aggression of the Soviet. But during the Lebanon crisis, America raised the bogey of 'indirect aggression', though that term was not included in the original document of Eisenhower's Doctrine for the Middle East.

ASTOUNDING
THE charge of indirect aggression against Egypt and Syria could not stand, as U.N. observers testified that there was no mass infiltration in war politics.

FROM FOUR CORNERS

Lebanon from the Syrian border. The question arises whether the activities of the American fleet in Lebanese waters in support of the unpopular President Chamoun and threatening opposition is not interference in the internal affairs of a nation amounting to indirect aggression. Some weeks back, the presence of U.S. marines in Indian waters caused a furore in Parliament, because the U.S. Navy spokesman announced that they would remain in the area "to help any friendly nations which might be affected by the Middle East crisis."

Discussion of the problem of indirect aggression, in the United Nations is bound to prove a fruitless affair. The Sixth (Legal) Committee of the General Assembly, has been trying unsuccessfully for years to arrive at a definition of direct aggression. The subject is not a new one at the U.N. as U.S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge recently recalled that the "Essentials of Peace" Resolution adopted in 1949 called on all countries to refrain from acts aimed at impairing the independence of any State, or at fomenting civil strife.

INTERVENTION
THE "Peace Through Deeds" Resolution of 1950 also condemned intervention by one state in the internal affairs of another "for the purpose of

changing its legally established Government." But there never has been agreement on how to determine when such interference has taken place. Both the United States and the Soviet Union have been far from consistent in this respect, altering their arguments according to the nature of the Government threatened.

For example, one of the very first complaints placed before the Security Council, back in 1946, was a Soviet charge that the presence of British troops in Greece constituted interference in that country's internal affairs. This charge was rejected by the council.

Subsequently Greece complained that her Balkan neighbours were doing the interfering, aiding and supplying the Greek Communist rebels. Though it was decided unanimously to send a commission of investigation, no agreement was reached on the facts. The Soviets continued to insist that the dispute was simply an internal matter "between Greeks and Greeks."

Then came the historic case of Kashmir in which the United Nations has abdicated its function of naming the aggressor and puts the aggressor and the aggrieved on par. A big surprise was in store, when the left-wing Government of Guatemala complained to the Security Council in June, 1954 that Honduras and Nicaragua were interfering in its affairs and when Ambassador Lodge argued that the situation "does not involve aggression, but is a revolt of Guatemalans against Guatemalans," a view which on this occasion, of course, the Soviets attacked sharply.

AGAIN, THE ARGUMENTS WERE REVERSED WHEN THE SOVIETS INTERVENED IN HUNGARY. They claimed they did so at the invitation of the Hungarian Government—though, of course, the Soviets had overthrown the legal Hungarian Government of Imre Nagy.

But the revolt that brought Nagy to power was regarded by the Russians as "interference" from the West. The "evidence" they cited consisted of Western radio broadcasts, leaflets, and other expressions of hostility to the regime of Nagy's Moscow-installed predecessor. In this case a U.N. Special Committee established that the revolt was a case of a spontaneous national uprising of Hungarians, but again, the Rus-

sians never accepted this interpretation. The Lebanese situation was much like that of Greece. The Russians claimed that U.S. troops interfered and that the revolt in Lebanon was purely an internal affair. The U.S., on the other hand, regarded the revolt as a case of aggression, aided and encouraged by U.A.R.

Opposing Views

THUS the record casts considerable doubt on the likelihood of any definition of indirect aggression being acceptable to both the United States and the Soviet Union. Both have interfered in the internal affairs of other countries when it suited their purposes—and they could get away with it.

The main weakness of the United Nations is that it is dominated by power blocs acting as buffer averting a head-on clash between two giants. This world organisation should be the voice of all nations and not an echo of the power bloc.

K. A. C.

Kashmir

Then came the historic case of Kashmir in which the United Nations has abdicated its function of naming the aggressor and puts the aggressor and the aggrieved on par. A big surprise was in store, when the left-wing Government of Guatemala complained to the Security Council in June, 1954 that Honduras and Nicaragua were interfering in its affairs and when Ambassador Lodge argued that the situation "does not involve aggression, but is a revolt of Guatemalans against Guatemalans," a view which on this occasion, of course, the Soviets attacked sharply.

AGAIN, THE ARGUMENTS WERE REVERSED WHEN THE SOVIETS INTERVENED IN HUNGARY.

They claimed they did so at the invitation of the Hungarian Government—though, of course, the Soviets had overthrown the legal Hungarian Government of Imre Nagy. But the revolt that brought Nagy to power was regarded by the Russians as "interference" from the West. The "evidence" they cited consisted of Western radio broadcasts, leaflets, and other expressions of hostility to the regime of Nagy's Moscow-installed predecessor. In this case a U.N. Special Committee established that the revolt was a case of a spontaneous national uprising of Hungarians, but again, the Rus-

Child Care In Bulgaria

THE greatest asset of a nation is its children, for their proper raising and rearing is the guarantee of a better and brighter tomorrow. That is why the people's government of Bulgaria shows such a solicitude for the proper development, health and education of the young generation.

Prior to the war there existed less than 100 Kindergartens, concentrated in the main cities and set at the disposal of the children of the rich. Today the whole country — cities, towns and villages — is dotted with Kindergartens. At the end of 1956 their total number, which is continuously increasing, had reached 6,133. In these garden-homes over 267,000 children of workers and peasants are surrounded by constant love and attention, receiving wholesome food and engaging in games and other useful diversions.

A specially trained teaching and medical staff sees to it that the tots grow up and develop under the best possible conditions.

Most of the Kindergartens are attractive villas specially built for the purpose with plenty of greenery and wide sunny verandas. All this is provided against a medium fee scaled according to the parent's income.

The number of nurseries is also increasing from year to year, and at present 24,000 children are given all proper care there under the surveillance of a trained staff.

The nurseries and Kindergartens are a great boon to all working mothers, rid of all worries for their small children, can concentrate on their work in fields and factories. They are a most telling expression of the great attention devoted to the youngest citizens in a socialist state. New forms of assisting parents in giving a proper education to their children are the pioneer homes. The results obtained during the past few years are most promising indeed. At present there are over 70 such homes all over the country, attended by tens of thousands of children and adolescents between the age of 9 and 14.

The largest of these homes is the Young Pioneer Palace in Sofia, situated amid a beautiful park. Here some 3,500 children spend their leisure in a most instructive and worthwhile manner, attending study circles in history, natural science, ship-modelling, aviomodelling, railway system, literature drawing and so on.

Under the guidance of trained pedagogues children's plays are staged, puppet shows are presented, various experiments on the small experimental field are carried out.

The children have even their own symphony orchestra. Finally, for the tots with a lot of fantasy and budding artistic talent the centre of attraction is the story-room where they can hear the most wonderful fairy tales.

LONG LIFE RECIPE

A DAILY game of billiards, a round of bridge and a regular swim are the essentials for a long, healthy life according to twin 91-year-old sisters in the small town of Marquand, Orange Free State, South Africa.

The sisters recently celebrated their birthday and told visitors that during summer they swim daily in their private pool and are old hands at billiards and bridge, both of which games they play at every opportunity. The twins were both married in their early twenties and many amusing stories are told concerning their past. Their likeness is said to have misled even their husbands and daughters at times and is described by relatives as having been a constant source of fun.



Mr. E. G. Kotliwaran, Chief Mechanical Engineer, N. E. Railway, speaking on the occasion of opening of Basic Training Centre near Railway Workshops, Gorakhpur, on September 1.

U. S. Farmers Plan Trade Centre In Rotterdam

CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT
One of these days Europeans may drink American-made orange juice for breakfast, eat New Jersey vegetables for lunch and top it off with a dinner desert of New York peaches.

This prospect is the result of a U.S. Farm Group's plan to expand foreign trade—without the help of government planning. The American Farm Bureau Federation (AFBF) has announced it will open a U.S. agricultural trade centre at Rotterdam. The target date is October.

AFBF president Charles B. Shuman says the centre staff will work with private traders, private producers, and co-operative and other agricultural groups interested in export sales. "The main function of the Farm Bureau trade centre will be to facilitate sales of agricultural products abroad," Shuman said.

The trade centre also will provide a Europe-wide listening post for the gathering of trade intelligence and trade opportunities. The Farm Bureau centre at Rotterdam is expected to work with U.S. agricultural attaches in all countries and set up an information network among private trade interests.

Western Europe has 200,000,000 possible customers for U.S. farm products. Cost of the trade centre may be about \$10,000 a year, with expenses and staff held to a minimum at first.

NEW YORK. TIME was when drivers made up in heart what their cars lacked in tail-fins. Where, today, would you find men whose joy of life prompted them to drive from New York to the capital of France by way of the Rocky Mountains, the west coast and Asia?

Yet a little band of wilful men attempted just that on February 12, 1908.

The contestants, included Frenchmen, Germans and Italians. And they were emulating an Italian Count who on August 16, 1907, had reached Paris amid the popping of champagne corks and the busting of mademoiselles, the winner of an 80-day, 8,000-mile, two continent endurance drive which started in Peking.

Although the Count had to face the perils of the trackless Gobi desert, he received better treatment from Chinese coolies and Russian peasants than did his European compatriots from farmers in Iowa and Indiana in the New York-Paris run.

Benighted Days

Those were the benighted days of automobilism, but in retrospect it seems that everybody who wasn't hollering "get a horse" was on the road. Dr. Nelson Jackson of Burlington, VT., drove from San Francisco to New York in 63 days in 1903.

L. L. Whitman and a helper drove from San Francisco to Portland, Me., in a model which inspired a popular song: "My merry oldsmobile."

And just 50 years ago, a game lumberman from Johnson, Pa., piled his wife, two daughters and son, together with a helper, into his Packard and drove from Pasadena to New York in 32 days.

Adventures, these, particularly when you consider that there weren't any roads in some parts of the nation. But the intrepid became merely parochial in light of what began shortly before noon February 12, 1908 in Times Square.

Upwards of 100,000 people gathered there. Bands played the latest hits, including, "Honey boy, I hate to see you leaving."



Mr. E. G. Kotliwaran, Chief Mechanical Engineer, N. E. Railway, speaking on the occasion of opening of Basic Training Centre near Railway Workshops, Gorakhpur, on September 1.

BEWARE OF FAKED UP RARE CHINESE STAMPS

SYDNEY.
THOUSANDS of dollars worth of stamps are alleged to have been fraudulently altered and printed in Communist China.

The stamps have been rejected by international dealers when offered for sale. One parcel discovered had a face value of 12,500 dollars, but police here believe that many more thousands of dollars could be involved in the swindle.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND POSTAGE STAMPS

FOLLOWING the transfer of Christmas Island, in the Indian Ocean, to Australian administration later this year, a distinctive series of postage stamps will be issued.

There will be 10 stamps in the series with denominations in Malayan currency. The values will be 2c, 4c, 5c, 6c, 8c, 10c, 12c, 20c, 50c, and \$1. The current 17d. Australian stamp design portraying Queen Elizabeth will be used as the basic stamp. It will be in various colours, according to denominations, and will be overprinted "Christmas Island."

All orders for the new stamp issue will be dealt with by the Philatelic Bureau, G.P.O., Melbourne, C. I. Victoria, Australia.

The exact date of issue of the stamps will be announced later.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

Motorists Faced Big Hurdles



"So that machine will do everything a secretary can do? Excuse my hilarity!"

A contemporary account said that "Broadway up to the northernmost limits of Harlem looked as though everybody expected to see the circus come to town."

Women were allowed to look on, but none thought of touching a car, for the Mayor of

Cincinnati had only recently expressed the accepted attitude: "No woman is fit to run an automobile."

Such was the start of the celebrated New York to Paris race. Spawning in the offices of the Paris newspaper Le Matin, the original idea had a certain Gallic flair: The race would traverse the U.S. and swing up the West coast to Alaska, where it would continue on frozen rivers and across the frozen Bering Strait to Asia.

When Alaskans pointed out the obvious flaws in this plan, it was agreed that the cars would cross the Pacific by boat.

As things turned out, all means of transportation, including the mule, were used before the test was completed.

A cynic might say that the

automobile was perhaps least used of the possibilities.

Handicaps

Starring the contest were three French cars, one Italian, one German and (to wild acclaim) one American. For purposes of recalling it all, the German vehicle — a Protos — and the American, a Thomas, were the sole reliefs for the comedy element.

For one French car became lost almost immediately — between Hudson and Poughkeepsie, N. Y., less than 100 miles from the race's starting point. It foundered after two days.

A DANE IN THE ITALIAN CAR SAID "THE SNOW DRIFTS WE ENCOUNTERED ON LEAVING NEW YORK WERE WORSE THAN ANY I'VE SEEN IN SIBERIA."

One French car quit in Albany.

Rules for the test, sponsored Times and the Chicago Tribune, were casual. But they did not ease the bitterness of the rivalry between drivers.

True, the Americans waited in Erie, Pa., for a delayed competitor, but this was a last gasp at cordiality.

On Railbed

The Italians were shortly arguing that the Thomas had been completely rebuilt in Buffalo. They later complained about the patriotic decision of the Union Pacific Railroad, which allowed only the U.S. car to use its roadbed in the largely roadless push west.

The Protos, after using up all its tires, broke down in Kendallville, Ind. These were only previews of what faced the unsuspecting Europeans.

In addition to the weather—there were floods in New York and Illinois, a blizzard in Ohio and snow in the Rockies—they were surrounded by an friendly natives (Americans).

Equipment was stolen from a French car in Indiana. The drivers were then charged dol. 3 a mile for towing and dol. 5 for a night's lodging — on the floor.

The driver of this vehicle was understandably discouraged when he finally reached San Francisco.

He was ordered by Paris to sell the car and come home. He sold it for dol. 1,650 of which dol. 650 was paid to a farmer who towed him halfway across the muddy state of Iowa, "using up several mules in the process."

Meanwhile, the Italians found their car impounded in Chicago, until they paid dol. 3250 to the New York Road Map Co.

Leading
The drivers of the German car got sore at Koepen, a newspaper correspondent accompanying them who was reaping most of the publicity. They quit, but Koepen, the only starter of any crew to finish the race, hired another driver.

But even the Thomas flyer had its problems — the Americans shelled out dol. 2,000 for

livery hire towing between South Bend, Ind., and Chicago

THE U. S. CAR, HOWEVER, REACHED SAN FRANCISCO ON MARCH 24, 42 DAYS FROM COAST TO COAST, FAR AHEAD OF ANY COMPETITORS, INCLUDING THE ITALIAN CAR, WHICH SUPERFERED PERHAPS ITS MOST HUMILIATING MISHAP WHEN IT WAS HELD UP TWO WEEKS IN OMAHA, WAITING FOR THE CUSTOMS OFFICE TO PASS SOME SPARE PARTS.

The Thomas lead was short-lived. Racing up the coast to Seattle, the car was shipped to Valdez, Alaska, where the dog-sled tracks were discovered to be 11 inches too short for the vehicle. By the time the car was returned to the States, the crew found that its competitors were already crossing the Pacific by boat.

In hot pursuit, the Thomas reached Vladivostok for the final 8,280 mile grind in time to shortly overtake the leading German Protos.

They met natives who had never before seen a white man but who were tactful enough not to ask what it was all about.

Heartbreak

Said George Macadam a Times correspondent who picked up the U. S. car on the west coast, the country "was dismal, flat, rain-drenched, the road a streak of mud, bridges rotten many down."

As a sample of what they faced, Macadam reported the car once had to be hauled out of quagmires four times before noon.

The hiccups then sank out of sight. "We discovered we were in the middle of a swollen stream.... 30 feet from either bank."

The curious race took on a neck-and-neck quality for the first occasion since the start in Times Square.

THE THOMAS AND THE PROTOS ALTERNATED IN THE LEAD THEY FOLLOWED THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY AS A ROAD. THE THOMAS ONCE NEARLY DEMOLISHED BY THE ST. PETERSBURG EXPRESS.

Winner

And it finally left the race by four days—exactly the length of time it was delayed by a broken tire in the middle of the Pacific.

The Protos pulled into Paris July 26. The Thomas was declared overall winner. However, on the basis of its estimated 30-day lead in the U.S. aided by penalties the Protos incurred in making the Pacific Island-San Francisco journey by fiat-car.

The Thomas had covered 12,116 miles over three continents in 112 days. Considering the equipment, this was impressive.

But the previous year, Prince Scipio Borghese a member of one of Italy's most impressively no-

ble families had averaged 250 miles a day driving his Fiat from Peking to Paris.

The Prince slept no more than four hours out of any 24 during his 80-day trip. He was actually driving only 44 days—he spent the rest of the time waiting for equipment and attempting to find a route around Lake Rajkal in Russia.

Adventure

The Prince and his competitors travelled as a group across the boundless Gobi, which the Chinese call the "Dry Sea" because they feared various dangers.

Afterwards, the Prince was grateful to the Chinese coolies who lugged his car up dangerous mountain roads and Russian peasants who hauled it out of the morass.

THE CARS USED IN ALL OF THESE TESTS WERE THE AVERAGE RUNABOUTS OF THE DAY. WITHOUT WINDSHIELDS—WHICH WERE FOR "SISSES"—WITH RIGHT HAND DRIVES AND NO MORE THAN SIX CYLINDERS.

But these were men of adventure who would be dismayed at the craven attitude of today's motorist confronted by a little detour.

The proper spirit was showed by the Prince who later became Mayor of Rome.

The Gobi trip was improved, he said by "stunted grass over which the car slipped splendidly."

talking of BOOKS

Guide To India's Constitution

Capital For Industry

THE SUPPLY OF CAPITAL FUNDS FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN EUROPE. Published by the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation, Paris. Pages 170. Price Rs. 2.00.

Prepared by Lord Piercy, in collaboration with national consultants in 10 member countries, the present report deals with structure, methods and sources of finance for industrial development in the countries of Europe.

The period covered is for the three years 1952, 1953 and 1954, when a fall took place in the rate of capital formation in these countries.

The object of the study was to trace how far the institutional arrangements for the channelling of investible resources into productive investments were adequate to meet the needs of the time.

One of the most interesting facts that emerges from the study of developments in various countries is that the governments have intervened to an increasing degree in the capital market in the direction of controlling both the size and the pattern of distribution of savings.

There has also been a considerable degree of competition between government and private enterprise for the available capital.

Sometimes this reached such extremes that the problem of the role expected to be played by private enterprise in the economy needed to be raised.

A STUDY OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE INDIAN REPUBLIC. By Arunkumar Banerjee. Published by A. K. Publications, 200, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta. Pages 183. Price Rs. 2.25.

THIS IS A BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION, WRITTEN FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS OF THIS COUNTRY.

Prof. Banerjee, who has wide experience of teaching the subject to students in Calcutta, has been able to present within the brief compass of less than 200 pages a clear picture of the pattern of set-up that has been incorporated into the Constitution of India.

The first edition of this book was published in October, 1950, only a few months after the adoption of the Constitution.

It was subsequently revised in 1952 and this is the third revised edition, which incorporates into the book the various amendments which the Constitution has since undergone. As the author points out in his preface to the third edition, seven amendments of the Constitution have been effected as also certain other important changes which are not technically called amendments but are virtually so, e.g. increasing the size of the legislative councils of the states, raising the number of judges of the Supreme Court, etc.

More important than the deliberate and legal modifications of the Constitution that has been resorted to through amending legislation or notification, is the fact that over this period of time the Constitution has

also taken a certain shape in practice.

Amendments

The adoption of conventions and practices and modes of behaviour have breathed life into the bare framework provided by the Constitution.

No study of the Constitution can be said to be complete without an appreciation of the practical forms which the constitutional developments have taken, for they in fact form very essential parts of the Constitution of the country.

The practice of having different groups of ministers—although no classification of ministers is envisaged in the Constitution—speaks only of the 'Council of Ministers'—is one illustration of this type of conventional practice.

Conventions have developed with regard to the relations between the President and the Prime Minister and between the Governors and the Chief Ministers of the various states.

The contribution of this book lies in the fact that the author has recorded and analysed the various changes of constitutional nature as they occurred even where these are not recorded in legal documents.

Simple, Clear

The author's exposition is simple, clear and correct.

A reading of this book should be adequate to give the reader an idea of the pattern of governmental institutions that is envisaged in this country.

What is equally interesting, however, is the author's attempt to tackle some of the political problems implicit in any constitutional framework, problems which might on the one hand tend to destroy this framework and on the other which the framework itself might mould in various directions.

There is for instance a very interesting discussion in the third appendix on the problem of minorities, in the fourth appendix on the question of language and in the fifth on the position of the Council of States. The author also deals separately with the amendments to the Constitution in the seventh appendix, though the principal changes made by these amendments have been already incorporated in the main body of the work.

This separate listing of the amendments and their contents enables the reader to get at a glance a picture of the changes in the Constitution which have been brought about from time to time.

The historical perspective which this provides is very useful though unfortunately perhaps the author has not cared to develop this appendix so as to relate the amendments made from time to time to the political and economic developments out of which they arose.

Perhaps it was too much to expect them in such a brief and introductory work on Indian Constitution.

History Of An Oil Company

THE RESURGENT YEARS 1911-1927. By Chubb and Knowlton. Published by Harper and Bros., New York. Pages 754. Price 7.50.

THIS is a comprehensive history of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey over the period 1911-1927, published as the second in a series of studies of big business sponsored by the Board of Trustees of the Business History Foundation of Standard Oil Co., New Jersey.

Case histories of a particular company have certainly a very wide general utility.

They throw light upon the forces that lead to the evolution of the personalities and policies that determine its development.

In the case of the Standard Oil Company this history is of a special importance because the period covered commences from the passing of a decree by the Supreme Court calling for the dissolution of the company within six months, as a part of the policy of monopoly control, which was being followed by the government of the United States.

The increasing measure of government control on the one hand and the increasing efforts to maintain freedom of action on the part of the business itself on the other form the two forces, which were found to be operating most powerfully over this period.

These are carefully studied in the present volume, which is illustrated with photographs, statistical tables and charts which add to the utility of the work.

NALANDA YEARBOOK

NALANDA YEAR BOOK 1958. Edited by Tarapada Dasgupta. Published by the Nalanda Press, 159/160, Cornhill Street, Calcutta. Pages 554. Price Rs. 7.50.

THIS is the tenth issue of the well-known year book and who's who for India and Pakistan, whose failure to appear during 1956-57 left a gap in the field of available reference books.

Various difficulties explained by the editor in his preface made it impossible for the publishers to bring out the 1957 volume and the present issue has been brought up to date for 1958.

With this issue, therefore, the publishers hope to renew their regular publication of the year book annually.

As usual in such year books the Nalanda Yearbook is a wealth of information about various aspects of world economics and politics as well as of the economics of this country.

A little over a hundred pages are devoted to the who's who giving information about various personalities likely to be useful to journalists from time to time.

U. S. Chestnut Rises From Extinction

Chronicle Correspondent

WASHINGTON.

The American chestnut, supposedly blight destroyed by the chestnut blight which spread over the country like wildfire about 20 years ago, has risen from extinction.

A stand of mature trees unaffected by the blight now is flourishing in Missouri, according to the Baumland Horticultural Laboratory of Oroton Falls, N.Y.

The stand, planted in 1902, is two-and-a-half acres in extent and the trees now are 18 to 20 inches in diameter.

Since the blight virtually exterminated the chestnut in its natural range, efforts have been made to develop resistant species.

But results had been poor. Now, by using rays from Radioactive Cobalt there is much better hope of building up resistance.

Five hundred pounds of nuts gathered from the Missouri grove in the Ozarks have been sent to the Universities of Virginia and Tennessee for radiation treatment.

There was some compensation for loss of the American chestnut by introduction of the Chinese chestnut, resistant to blight but, in the opinion of many, quite inferior in quality.

Children's Own Corner

My Dear Sisters And Brothers,

SO you never went to college? No matter how old you are now is the time to learn.

Educators and industrialists agree that college-level learning today is essential. This goes beyond the "cold-war-in-the-classroom" kind of thinking about the post-sputnik race for educational supremacy between the Soviets and the U.S.

It's a matter of understanding our complex civilisation, as well as living in it. It's also a matter of learning how to earn more money. And, for an increasing number of people, adult education is the answer.

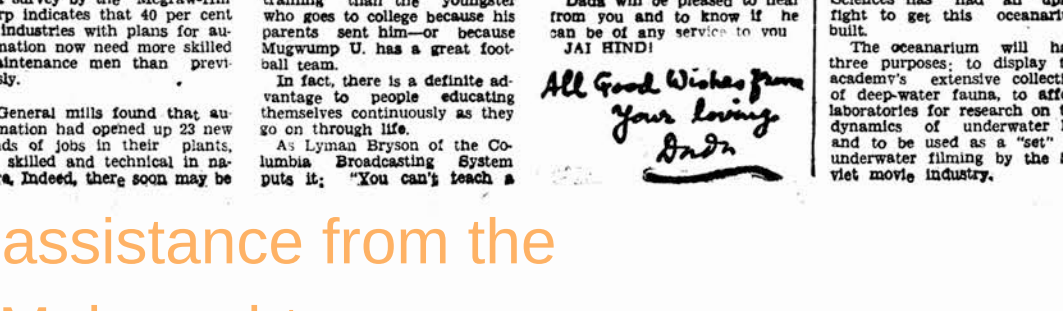
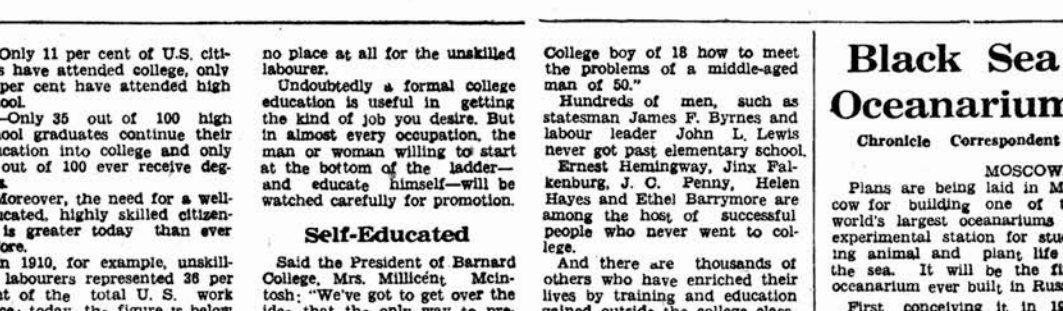
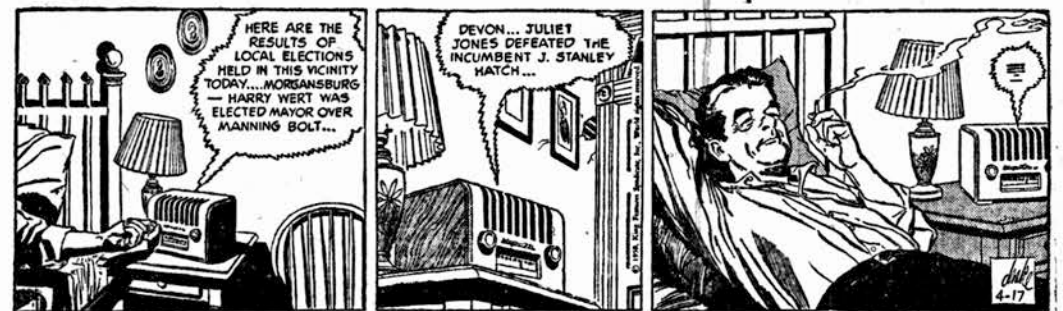
Millions of Americans—and presumably Russians—are burning the midnight oil in the privacy of their homes, studying engineering, accounting, drafting and a hundred other subjects, or attending evening lectures in everything from radio repair to foreign languages and philosophy.

Acquire Skill

The need for this do-it-yourself kind of education in the United States has long been apparent.

THE HEART OF JULIET JONES

Right Here And Now



MOSCOW PUBLISHES MANY BOOKS ON INDIA

THE Eastern Literature Publishing House of Moscow pursues the task of familiarising the Soviet reader with the manuscripts of the ancient eastern records to be found in the libraries of the USSR (including the manuscripts in Indian languages).

Its literature will be published in Russian, the Western European and Eastern languages.

At present, work is under way on the publication of an ancient manuscript in Persian on the history of Ismail, and of Saadi's "Gulistan".

Professor V. Adivyev's "Studies of the Ancient East in the USSR" is being published in French and a symposium of Soviet Orientalists "The East Colonies in Asia" in English.

An important place in the plans of the publishers belongs to the literature on India.

Travel Diary

A valuable source on Indian history in the eighties of the past century will be "The Diary of Journeys to India and Burma

By I. Pankovets

The Eastern Literature Publishing House was founded in Moscow in February, 1957, under the auspices of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The Director of the House, Oleg Drier, who interviewed the following comments on the work and the plans of the enterprise.

Indian History

Especially interesting to the students of Indian history is the monograph "British Conquest of India" (1742-1789) by K. Antonova, D.Sc. (History), a prominent Soviet Orientalist.

The author has made a study of the history of the conquest of India by the British, showing the economic situation and the political events of the time in Bengal and South India. He pays special attention to the disastrous condition of the masses and their struggle against the British colonialists.

Another book "Agrarian Reforms in India," by G. Kotovsky, M.Sc. (History) is devoted to an analysis of the agrarian changes in India between 1947 and 1956.

The author visited India twice, and wrote his book drawing upon the material he had collected and his personal observations.

The first part of the book describes the agricultural situation of India before the reforms, the second, the agrarian changes that came over the country, including an appraisal of the significance of the First and Second Five-Year Plans for the development of India's agriculture.

Russian-Indian Relations

The publishing house has prepared for publication the collection of documents, "Russian-Indian Relations in the 17th Century".

This book has been compiled by the Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences and contains all the documents in the archives of the USSR, pertaining to ties between Russia and India in the 17th Century, including the hitherto unpublished charters of the Russian Tsars, regulating

Languages

A number of books on Indian philology are to be published. They include a collection of research articles and materials on the history of the multi-national literature of India, and another collection on the Indian languages, dealing with the manifold problems of Indian linguistics.

Highly important to all students of India is the contemplated publication of works of the great Soviet Indologists, F. Shcherbatsky and A. Baranikov. A bibliographical reference book covering all books on India, published in Russian, is also to appear shortly.

Black Sea Oceanarium

Chronicle Correspondent

MOSCOW. Plans are being laid in Moscow for building one of the world's largest oceanariums, an experimental station for studying animal and plant life in the sea. It will be the first oceanarium ever built in Russia.

First conceived in 1938, Russian scientists called a halt to their plans when World War II intervened. Now, however, full-scale designs are completed and a possible site—on the eastern coast of the Black Sea—has been chosen.

In addition to lecture halls, laboratories and a museum, the Soviet oceanarium will have two large sea basins (each approximately 100 yards by 40 yards, with an eight-yard maximum depth), one fresh-water basin, and many smaller reservoirs and aquariums.

Dolphins, small whales, seals and other beasts of the sea will be easily accommodated for study.

The Soviet Academy of Sciences has had an uphill fight to get this oceanarium built.

The oceanarium will have three purposes: to display the academy's extensive collection of deep-water fauna, to afford laboratories for research on the dynamics of underwater life and to be used as a "set" for underwater filming by the Soviet movie industry.

Balkan-ji-Bari

Have you joined this premier, All-India Children's Association or not yet?

Please send for its particulars from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar-Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age and enclosing a six paise postage (one anna) stamp for postage.

Dada will be pleased to hear from you and to know if he can be of any service to you JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from Your Loving Dada

HOW TO DO IT YOURSELF-I

By JERRY KLEIN

In the same period, the proportion of skilled and semi-skilled workers has increased from 15 per cent to 23 per cent.

A survey by the McGraw-Hill Corp indicates that 40 per cent of industries with plans for automation now need more skilled maintenance men than previously.

General mills found that automation had opened up 23 new kinds of jobs in their plants. All skilled and technical in nature. Indeed, there soon may be

no place at all for the unskilled labourer.

Undoubtedly a formal college education is useful in getting the kind of job you desire. But in almost every occupation, the man or woman willing to start at the bottom of the ladder—and educate himself—will be watched carefully for promotion.

Self-Educated

Said the President of Barnard College, Mrs. Millicent McIntosh: "We've got to get over the idea that the only way to prepare for life or to get prestige

in the community is to go to college."

One only has to look around to realise the truth of this. In every community there are leaders—capable and cultured men and women—who never attended any university. But what they did do was educate themselves!

Because he usually is more mature, the self-educated citizen gets much more out of his self-training than the youngster who goes to college because his parents sent him—or because Mugsy U. has a great football team.

In fact, there is a definite advantage to people educating themselves continuously as they go on through life.

As Lyman Bryson of the Columbia Broadcasting System puts it: "You can't teach a

SPORT CHRONICLE

Joag Downs Dilip Sampat's Colours

Peter May Tops Batting List

LONDON, Sept. 13. Peter May, England's captain, heads the first-class batting averages for the cricket season, which ended yesterday.

Les Jackson, the Derbyshire fast medium bowler, tops the bowling list, who was also top batsman last year, had an average of 63.74—over 17 better than the runner-up Willie Watson, of Leicestershire, with 46.62.

In a season dominated largely by bowlers, only three batsmen reached 2,000 runs—May, Mike Smith (Warwickshire) and Roy Marshall (Hampshire).

Tony Lock (Surrey) took most wickets, 170 but Jackson's remarkable average of 10.99 for 143 wickets gave him first place.

For the first time since 1961, no player completed the double of 1,000 runs and 100 wickets. Last season there were six "doubles".—Reuter.

WASHER WINS SENIOR MANX GRAND PRIX

DOUGLAS, Isle of Man, September 13.

Ernie Washer, 27-year-old motorcyclist from Crawley (Sussex), won the Senior Manx Grand Prix in perfect racing conditions, here on Friday.

The race was a thriller with Washer, riding a 499 C. Norton, breaking the lap record twice as he raced to victory at an average speed of 92.94 MPH.

He set his first lap record with a speed of 94.20 MPH and then, on his final lap, shattered this with 94.40 MPH.

Arian Shepherd, 22-year-old favourite following his win in the junior race on Tuesday, narrowly missed a brilliant double. He led from the start, only to suffer cruel luck, when his chain snapped 10 miles short of his final lap.

Biddle Crooks, runner-up on Tuesday, was again second-up averaging 91.81 MPH.—Reuter.

More Money For Aussie Cricketers

SYDNEY, Sept. 13.

Australian cricketers' expenses allowance has been increased for the Test matches during the MCC's 1958-59 tour.

The Australian Board of Control decided on Thursday that pay for each Test would remain at 56 sterling as for the 1954-55 tour, but that expenses would be increased from £8 to £12.

The allowance is for incidental expenses, as the Board pays the players' hotel and travelling costs.—Reuter.

Alcide Claims St. Leger

DONCASTER, (Yorkshire), September 13.

SIR HUMPHREY DE TRAFALD, the favourite, won the St. Leger, last classic race of the English turf season, run over a mile and three-quarters here today.

Major Lionel Holliday's filly, NONE NIGER, was second and Mr. Arpad Plesch's NAGAMI was third.

Eight ran in this classic. Betting: ALCIDÉ started nine to four on NONE NIGER was ten to one and NAGAMI was 100 to eight.

There was a special place betting.

ALCIDÉ won by eight lengths with three-quarters of a length between second and third.

Special place betting was 6 to 4 on RESTORATION and NONE NIGER, 6 to 400 NAGAMI, 8 to 2 on QUICK DECISION, all others in proportion.—Reuter.

Inter-Y.M.C.A. Basketball From Sept. 30

MADRAS, Sept. 13.

The second Inter Y.M.C.A. National Basketball Championships will be conducted here from September 30 to October 4.

The first Y.M.C.A. National Championships were held at Calcutta last year in connection with the centenary celebration of the Calcutta Y.M.C.A. and the Dalton MacLellan Trophy was won by the Hyderabad Y.M.C.A. with Calcutta as the runners-up.

About ten Y.M.C.A. Associations from the different parts of the country and also from Ceylon are expected to participate in the second championship.—PTI.

ACCENTUATED BY HIS HOME CROWD, SRIKRISHNA JOAG, THE TENTH SEED IN THE MEN'S SINGLES OF THE MATUNGU GYMKHANA OPEN TABLE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS, LOWERED THE COLOURS OF DILIP SAMPAT IN THE FIFTH ROUND THIS EVENING. FROM THE START, JOAG SET OUT TO PIN AND WEAR DOWN HIS OPPONENT WITH HIS FOREHAND TOP-SPIN DRIVES. IN DEFENCE HE WAS NOT FOUND WANTING.

Sampat, the Central Zone champion and graded No. 7, never really achieved his usual rhythm.

Many of his shots sailed out in an agonising way. For once he was unable to cause real distress, though it must be said that he was unlucky not to bank the first game when he led 2-0.

His output is reflected in the scores of 25-23, 21-17, 16-21, 21-19 in Joag's favour.

RANGARAJ WINS

Another interesting match to follow in the same round was that between S. V. Rangaraj and Manohar Lulla, which the former won in four games.

There were times when there were long and measured rallies, when length and direction were served of the striker but V. Rangaraj triumphed. It was because he had the virtue of hitting hard to the right place at the right time.

Much of the interest in the competition has been dimmed by the withdrawal in all the three events of Miss Saroj Mirkar because of her mother's illness.

The results were:

JUNIORS SINGLES (Fourth Round): M. O. Shah beat Pradulla Chincholkar 21-16, 21-12, 21-17; S. I. Khandwala beat K. G. S. Murthy 21-16, 21-13, 22-20; R. R. Kamath beat S. B. Masumdar 21-16, 16-21, 21-14, 8-21, 21-14; L. R. Chhadra beat S. Ramachandran 19-21, 21-8, 21-14, 21-17; P. J. Pandya beat N. N. Ghorpade 22-20, 21-18, 21-12; A. R. Kadam beat Prakash Lulla 23-21, 21-16, 21-9; A. Rangonwala beat S. Balaram 21-18, 21-19, 21-17; N. P. Suresh beat K. Parikh 23-21, 17-21, 21-12, 18-21, 23-21.

JUNIORS DOUBLES (Second Round): J. C. Madan and S. I. Lulla beat N. R. Gavand and Gopal Rao 15-21, 21-19, 21-15; K. G. S. Murthy and N. N. Ghorpade beat P. K. Kumar and R. B. Vella 17-21, 21-16, 21-17; S. I. Khandwala and R. R. Kamath beat A. C. Murali and L. R. Chhadra 21-13, 21-19; A. Rangonwala and P. J. Pandya beat Nandu Nadkarni and A. D. Palekar 20-22, 21-19, 21-9; P. N. Wagha and S. Ramachandran w.o. "C" Pair: R. C. Mehta and R. M. Mehta beat N. M. Mehta and S. C. Ruparel 17-21, 21-19, 21-16; N. K. Dorai and S. Balaram w.o. "D" Pair: K. G. Gandhi and R. S. Rahimullah beat V. M. Achrekar and S. M. Kamat 15-21, 22-20, 21-17.

WOMEN'S SINGLES (Quarter-finals): Miss Chitra Nargolkar beat Miss Sudha Bhagwat 21-12, 21-12, 21-10; Miss Joyce Meyers

beat Miss Myra Pereira 12-21, 21-15, 21-18, 21-10; Miss Prisca Nunes beat Miss Kishori Anandkar 21-5, 21-16, 21-4; Miss Joy D'Souza w.o. Miss Saroj Mirkar.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES (Semi-finals): Miss Vatsala Naik and Miss Myra Pereira w.o. Miss Saroj Mirkar and Miss Chitra Nargolkar; Mrs. Subhasini Joshi and Miss Joy D'Souza beat Miss Nirmala Kelkar and Miss Snehlata Donare 21-10, 21-7.

MEN'S SINGLES (Fifth Round): S. B. Joag beat D. P. Sampat 25-23, 21-17, 16-21, 21-19; D. P. Somayya beat H. B. Vakil 21-16, 11-14, 21-18; S. R. Irani beat V. D. Parker 9-21, 21-12, 21-18; Y. S. Vyas beat R. R. Chhadra 21-15, 21-17, 21-18; J. C. Vora beat A. Fernandes 21-18, 24-22, 21-18; E. S. Khambatta beat B. P. Patel 21-11, 21-12, 21-15; S. K. Thackersey beat N. Krishnamurthy 21-12, 21-15, 19-21, 21-13; S. V. Rangaraj beat M. L. Lulla 23-21, 21-14, 19-21, 21-15.

MEN'S DOUBLES (Quarter-finals): D. P. Sampat and M. L. Lulla beat Ashok Muzumdar and Arvind Muzumdar 21-12, 21-18, 21-12; B. S. Khambatta and S. V. Rangaraj beat D. P. Somayya and V. D. Parker, 19-21, 21-11, 19-21, 21-15; Y. S. Vyas and S. B. Joag beat M. M. Samuel and A. Fernandes, 21-15, 21-17, 21-19; S. K. Thackersey and H. B. Vakil beat S. S. Nervekar and H. B. Malkani, 21-15, 21-6.

MIXED DOUBLES (First Round): D. P. Somayya and Vatsala Naik beat A. Gopal and Nirmala Kelkar, 12-21, 21-10, 21-17; S. Potnis and Chitra Nargolkar beat Vankadia and Doreen August, 21-12, 21-11.

Quarter-finals: S. B. Joag and Sudha Bhagwat beat B. S. Parangy and Sunanda M. Koppikar, 21-10, 21-10, 21-12; S. V. Rangaraj and Joyce Meyer w.o. B. A. Kodange and Sunanda Pradhan; S. Potnis and Chitra Nargolkar w.o. B. S. Khambatta and Saroj Mirkar; V. D. Parker and Joy D'Souza beat D. P. Somayya and Vatsala Naik, 21-18, 21-12, 19-21, 18-21, 21-11.

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THE HAPPY WINNERS



The over-all trophy for the Air Force Sports Championship for 1957-58 being received by Air Commodore Harjinder Singh, Air Officer Commanding, Maintenance Command, winners of the championship from Air Marshal S. Mukerjee, Chief of the Air Staff.

Gwalior Can Take The S. Command Cup FLYING CARPET IS BEST FOR SUNDAY

Chronicle Racing Correspondent POONA, September 13.

MAHARAJA OF GWALIOR holds a strong hand in the Southern Command Cup, the sixth big meeting.

Gwalior has three candidates in the race, Kolah, Pinnacle and Military Law, and can take the cup with any one of them. The grey Kolah, who won his last two races easily, can complete the hat-trick tomorrow, while Pinnacle and Military Law can also fetch the cup for Gwalior.

Pinnacle has a splendid Bombay record and she had an easy run here at her only outing.

The third candidate, Military Law earned promotion to Class II after his smashing win last week and we have yet to see her best.

Mr. Daga's La-Jabab is the danger to the Gwalior candidates.

The R. Higgins Piste is likely to end in a thrilling victory to Mr. Daga's Rainband.

The Famous and Estcourt will have good following and are sure to play bold parts in the struggle.

Princess Sultana and Hoor have excellent chances in their respective divisions of the Poona cup.

Following are the probable runners and riders:

1 2 p.m.

THE POPULAI PLATE—1 M.

ZEUS (Foley) .. 9 4

FERMOY (Purtu S) .. 8 11

DAYBREAK (P Khade) .. 8 5

SURYA MUKHI (S. Chavan) 8 3

2 2-30 p.m.

THE R. HIGGINS PLATE—1 M.

THE FAMOUS (S. Chavan) 9 4

LING MALA (Kheem S) .. 8 11

RAINBAND (Shiba) .. 8 5

ESTCOURT (Purtu S) .. 8 1

GENUINE (Kadam) .. 7 11

WILD FISH (Dastu S) .. 8 6

RAMAYANA (Ghaushan) 7 4

3 3 p.m.

THE THANA CUP—7 Furs.

KUN KAN (S. Chavan) .. 9 0

THREE BOSSES (—) .. 8 11

FLYING CARPET (P Khade) 9 0

R. TREASURE (Jagdish) 8 9

GAME LAD (Purtu S) .. 9 0

PURAN (—) .. 9 0

FRENCH FLOWER (Raghunath) .. 9 0

BLACK ROCK (—) .. 8 10

WINERYA (Kader) .. 8 11

CHATURANGI (Rajoo) 8 11

AAMRAPALLE (A. Majid) 8 11

BELLE SYME (Shiba) .. 8 11

MEERA (Dastu S) .. 8 11

4 3-30 p.m.

THE SALPA PLATE—1 Fur.

RIVULETTE (—) .. 9 4

POONAM KA CHAND (Joseph) .. 8 12

DARK BLUE RIBBON (Murad) .. 8 10

CRYSTAL CLEAR (Jagroop S) .. 8 5

FLEMINGTON (Habib Khan) 8 2

MAGIC PRINCE (—) .. 8 2

GOLDEN JUBILEE (—) .. 8 2

MEHERBAN (R. Shinde) .. 8 2

APTAB (Nawab) .. 8 1

WINERYA (Kader) .. 8 10

FLYING STAR (Raza Ali) 7 7

LOVE'S LEGEND (J. Vakil) 7 6

SOLITAIRE (—) .. 7 5

VERSHA (Bashir Khan) 7 5

5 4 p.m.

THE SOUTHERN COMMAND CUP—1 Mile.

KOLAH (Kasbekar) .. 9 4

PINNACLE (P. Khade) .. 8 0

MILITARY LAW (—) .. 7 11

JEWEL KEY (Damodar) .. 9 0

N. HONOUR (Dastu S) .. 8 5

LA JABAB (Shiba) .. 8 4

6 4-30 p.m.

THE POONA CUP (Div. I): 6 Furs.

MAHA PUSKAR (Damodar) 9 4

P. SULTANA (Kader) .. 9 0

BLUE LAGOON (—) .. 8 13

LAUGH-TI-OFF (Bashu) .. 8 9

KENNERETH (A. Majid) .. 8 9

LAXMI RATAN (—) .. 8 7

MADHU KALASH (Ganpat) 8 5

CELEBRINE (Foley) .. 8 5

ANAN (Jagroop S) .. 8 5

CHEERFUL (—) .. 8 4

NONSENSE (Dastu S) .. 8 3

GAMBELLA (Rast S B) .. 7 12

7 5 p.m.

THE POONA CUP (Div. II) 6 Furs

To be ridden by Indian, Half & App. Jockeys with allowances.

HOOR (Kader) .. 9 4

FREE KISS (Hyam R) .. 8 10

HAPPY LAD (Purtu S) .. 8 6

SOLAR WAY (Kasbekar) 8 6

NO ARGUMENT (R. Shinde) 8 3

P. CHARMING (P. Khade) 8 3

SINAI (Kadam) .. 8 2

ARGENT HOPE (—) .. 8 2

KING SOLOMON (Sawal S) 7 13

LAXMI RATAN (—) .. 7 12

SALMAN (B. Khalil) .. 7 11

GUDIYA (J. Vakil) .. 7 11

8 5-30 p.m.

THE SHIVAJINAGAR PLATE 1 Mile

To be ridden by Indian, Half & App. Jockeys with allowances.

BLUSHEON (S. Chavan) 9 4

MANECK STAR (Purtu S) 9 2

NATIVE DANCER (—) .. 8 8

GLORIE (Kheem S) .. 8 5

SHAMADAN (B. Khalil) 8 3

HURSTPARK (P. Khade) 8 2

CSANGO (—) .. 7 5

HIS LORDSHIP (Shiba) .. 8 2

GLENNAM (Magan S) .. 8 0

GLACIAN (Dastu S) .. 7 10

GRAND SLAM (J. Bhoel) 7 7

TOUCH AND GO (Jagdish) 7 6

KAILAS DEVI (Modsingh) 7 5

IFA Shield Soccer

CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

The following are the results of matches played in the I.F.A. Shield today.

Mohun Bagan three, Gorkha Brigade (Dehra Dun) one. Mohamban Sporting four. Gauhati Town Club 0. George Telegraph five, Delhi Combined 0.—PTI.

SAM VIRCAR, SHEILA ANDREWS GET A BIG SURPRISE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

FANCIED Sam Vircar and Sheila Andrews were surprised by A. Fernandes and Mrs. T. Anthony in the mixed doubles second round of the Bhagini Samaj Badminton Open Badminton Tournament, at the Samaj court this evening. Vircar and Miss Andrews lost by 12-15, 10-15.

Earlier, junior Kishori Bhat, of St. Xavier's College, entered the women's singles semi-finals with a comfortable victory over Miss K. Grimlay. Miss Bhat won at 11-7, 11-0.

Other three competitors to enter the penultimate round were Manda Kelkar, Achala Karnik and Neela Parekh.

The results were:

WOMEN'S SINGLES

Quarter-finals: Miss Manda Kelkar beat Mrs. T. Anthony 11-6, 11-0; Miss Kishori Bhat beat Miss K. Grimlay 11-7, 11-0; Miss Achala Karnik beat Miss S. Prabhu 11-1, 11-4; Miss Neela Parekh beat Mrs. Miranda 11-7, 11-2.

JUNIOR GIRLS' SINGLES

Second Round: Devya Kaji beat S. Mogal 11-1, 11-0; Nafissa Booth-wala beat Meena Ullal 11-0, 11-0; Leena Desai beat D. K. Mullaaji 11-3, 11-1.

MIXED DOUBLES

Second Round: K. K. Jethana and Mrs. N. Devji beat R. P. Iyer and Mrs. Iyer 15-8, 15-0; S. N. Desai and Miss M. Dixit beat K. Y. Ovalakar and Miss M. Merchant 15-1, 15-2; A. Fernandes and Mrs. T. Anthony beat Sam Vircar and Miss Sheila Andrews 15-12, 15-10; F. J. Antia and Miss C. Marks beat K. A. R. Khan and Miss S. Dabholkar 15-6, 15-7; D. N. Dhoad and Miss Manda Kelkar beat P. K. Joshi and Miss H. Dandekar 15-3, 15-2; V. Prabhu and Miss K. Induja w.o. W. P. Nadarajah and partner N. Narvar and Miss V. Narvekar beat H. F. Parekh and Miss S. Merchant 15-11, 11-15.

JAPAN TO STAGE INTERNATIONAL MARATHON RACE

TOKYO, Sept. 13.

Five foreign long-distance runners have been invited to take part in the Asahi International Marathon race due to be held between Utsunomiya and Nikko, eastern Japan on December 7.

Officials of the Japan Track and Field Association said that invitations had been sent to John Kelley of the United States and Frenjo Mihalic of Yugoslavia.

The latter won the 1958 Boston Marathon and won a silver medal in the 1956 Melbourne Olympic Games marathon race. John Kelley won the Boston Marathon in 1957.

In addition, Finland and the Soviet Union will be asked to nominate one runner each to take part in the forthcoming race.—Reuter.

BELGIUM: Major S. S. Kodikal inaugurated a two-day Belgium Divisional Sports Festival here on Saturday. More than 300 competitors from Belgium, Dharwar, Bijapur and North Kanara districts are participating in various events.

Cooperage Soccer Is Off

BOMBAY, Saturday.

This evening's Harwood Football League match, between India Culture League and Central Railway, at the Cooperage, was not played owing to heavy rain.

No Soccer Again At Parel

BOMBAY, Saturday.

For third day running, the second division play-off of the Bombay Football League, between Machine Tools Prototype Factory and 40 Coast Battery, and Callan Cup Tournament, between Matunga Athletic Club and Fremont Automobiles, due to heavy rains were washed out, at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel.

NEW ATTENDANCE

Last year, the new Roosevelt Raceway, "the dream track," which grew out of the debris of an old arena, so fascinated New Yorkers that they rushed there in thousands, setting up new attendance and tote records.

This year, in a 105-night season which ended on July 30, previous records were broken as the average attendance increased to 24,500 a night and the tote pool averaged \$500,000 sterling (about Rs. 8,000,000).

In the three-tier neon-lit grandstand at Roosevelt Raceway, there are more food and drink stalls per square yard than at the Coney Island amusement park.

Not to be outdone, the Yonkers Raceway owners took their old track, on the outskirts of the city, and fashioned it into another palatial "plant," as administrators fondly call these creations.

The Yonkers venture cost \$2,500,000 (about Rs. 38,000,000), on a clubhouse, a luxury grandstand to outrank even Roosevelt's. Other innovations were a four-level parkadrome for 3,000 cars and a sub-level but station with escalators and stairs from the main grandstand so that patrons are protected from the weather.

The clubhouse has six levels and can hold 18,000 people, with 4,275 of them seated. Overlooking the track at the front is a 1,200-foot dining terrace from where diners get an uninterrupted view of the racing. The menu here is claimed to be the equal of the best in the city hotels, and the hotel rule that men must wear a coat and tie is strictly enforced.

A bevy of uniformed attendants and waiters and soft neon lighting complete the glittering clubhouse picture. But the clubhouse is not an exclusive reserve for the elite. By paying an extra two dollars (about Rs. 11.25) on the normal price of admission anyone can enjoy its facilities.

The Yonkers experiment has so far paid off handsomely, and attendances have averaged 29,000 a night, with several Saturday night crowds exceeding 40,000. Totalisator figures have also exceeded the Roosevelt records.

Roosevelt may be the more attractive course of the two but Yonkers is better situated. It is served by a combination of subway (underground) train and bus which gets patrons there from Manhattan in just over half an hour. Roosevelt Raceway, on Long Island, is more than an hour away by bus.

GONE ARE THE DAYS

The success of these two big-money ventures points to the assumption that the days of the professional punters of the World War II Damon Runyon era are gone and that today racing depends on family men for support.

Yonkers and Roosevelt appeal solidly to the average man who likes a night out in pleasant surroundings where he can eat, drink and bet if he feels like it.

Some disgruntled punters who still prefer to study their form guides in the hope of winning money complain that the casual public is pushing them aside and that the trotting courses are now more for the horticulturalists, diners, winners, art lovers and lovers.

Roosevelt, with its gardens and flowers, water fountains with coloured lighting and murals on the wall certainly is a revolution in the trotting world. It is less exotic. But the trend has been established and more frills will probably be added there later.

THE KEEN PUNTER PROBABLY HAS A MORE LEGITIMATE

On the eve of one recent big race the Roosevelt stewards suspended Del Miller, one of the leading drivers, on a charge of "driving in a manner inconsistent with an attempt to win." Most people, including Miller, thought he was the victim of undue severity, but the thousands who regularly attend night trotting regarded it as reassuring evidence that their interests were being protected.—Reuter.

Jewel Key In Smashing Spurt

Chronicle Track Reporter POONA, Sept. 13.

Weather is bright and the going good here. The sports noted on inner tan today are:

JALOUSIE (Kheemsingh) beat ANASTASIA (Magan) 8 to 5 in 40 secs.

HAPPY LAD (Purtusingh) beat LOVES LEGEND (Vakil) 8 to 5 in 38 secs.

MLADY (Foley) 9 to 5 in 54 secs.

JEWEL KEY (Damodar) 3 Furs in 44 secs 2 Furs in 24 secs. Hard held.

IRAN (Khade) 8 to 4 in 53 secs.

CHEERFUL (Chavan) 3 Furs in 39 secs.

GLACHAN (Daltap) 8 to 5 in 39 secs.

EXPENSIVE (Bashu) 3 Furs in 40 secs.

SARABAND (Jagdish) 8 to 4 in 51 secs.

TUDOR BLUE (Damodar) 5 Furs in 1 min 6 secs.

SURYA MUKHI (Rajoo) 8 to 4 in 56 secs.

APTAB (Nawab) 3 Furs in 40 secs.

Secunderabad Acceptors For Tuesday

HYDERABAD, Sept. 13.

FOLLOWING are the acceptances for the seventh day of the Secunderabad Races to be held on Tuesday, September 16.

The Vijaywada Plate 5 furs.

All's Well II 9.7, Miss Defiant 8.9, Royal Deal 8.2, No-Zone 7.1.

The R.W.L.T.C. Plate 6 Furs.

Eleanore 9.4, Lucky Seven 9.4, Ches-Kely 8.11, Priscilla 8.9, My Son 7.10.

The Bellary Plate 7 Furs.

Indian Fable 9.4, Lunar Eclipse 8.12, Fashion 8.12, Good Time 8.2, Neck Tie 7.0, Solid Gold 7.0.

The Waltair Plate 1 Mile.

Maestro 9.7, Red Label 8.13, High Velocity 8.12, Willy Nilly 8.7, Royal Ribbon 8.3, Flying Flame 7.10, Golden Night 7.9, Phrenesee 7.8, The Djin 7.4, Skymaster 7.0.

The Pop Maroon Plate 5 Furs.

Dev Ball 9.7, Italian Goddess 8.13, Zaitoon 8.5, Super Fit 8.2, Marwan 7.13, Khazana 7.8, Duet to 7.0.—PTI.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.

Ward Wettlaufer, 23-year-old New York college player, eliminated Harvey Ward, the 1955 and 1956 champion when the United States Amateur Golf Championships were continued here on Friday. The New York golfer, who turned two up, won 3 and 2 to enter the quarter-finals and provide the biggest upset of the championships so far.

Today's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

5-15 p.m. Tata S. C. vs. Calcutta S. C. (Harwood League).

5-15 p.m. L.C.L. vs. Laxmi Ratan (Callan Cup).

BILLIARDS

6 p.m. Vissanji "A" vs. Hindu Gym "B".

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